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UNITA HOSTAGES' CONDITION, ORDEAL IN ANGOLA

AU301315 Sofia BTA in English 1121 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 30 (BTA) -- In June a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross met with the three Bulgarians kidnapped by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in the base of Jamba, south east Angola. The POGLED weekly reports today that the Bulgarian Red Cross has received letters and cassette recordings from the three Bulgarians.

The Bulgarian nationals Lazarina Dimitrova, Emanuil Konstantinov, and Dr Ekaterina Stoyanova worked in the town of Sumbe (300 km to the south of Luanda). They were kidnapped by UNITA on March 25. In their letters they tell about the 80-days long march. They travelled mainly by night. M. Thierry Germon of the International Red Cross says they walked 700 km and rode in a lorry between 400 and 500 km.

"Our experience defies description, what matters is that we managed to come out of it safe and sound," writes Dr. Stoyanova who lost 15 kg during the march.

Among other things, the letter of E. Konstantinov reads, "Now we are meeting a representative of the International Red Cross and Mr. Svoboda, Czechoslovakia's deputy foreign minister. We are safe and sound. The worst is behind. We survived, though we were within a hair's breadth of death. Now we are completely out of danger."

The Bulgarians, as well as the hostages from other countries, live in huts in Jamba.

POGLED underlines that the efforts to release the Bulgarians have been and are persistent. The Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs contacted the International Red Cross immediately after the kidnapping. Special emphasis is laid on the great efforts of the Central Tracing Agency with the International Committee of the Red Cross to arrange its representative's visit to Jamba.

"The Bulgarian diplomats and other international functionaries are placed in exceedingly difficult situation," points out the POGLED article.

It notes that Bulgaria is committed to Angola with relations of friendship and cooperation and supports that country's desire to persist in her development along the road she has chosen for herself. That was reiterated during the recent visit to Angola of a Bulgarian Communist Party and Government delegation. "At the same time we are subjected to pressure by means of markedly terrorist methods," writes POGLED. "The fate of our three countrymen is at stake, and no Bulgarian can remain indifferent to that."

According to the paper, as it cannot achieve it by other means, the UNITA goal is to seek international publicity and some sort of recognition by means of hostages. The article recalls the demands recently posed before the Czechoslovak Government, as well as those raised before the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom.

In his statement for POGLED M. Thierry Germon said that "UNITA is supplied with arms and money from the R.S.A. [Republic of South Africa] and from the U.S. to sabotage the independent development of Angola. For the time being, UNITA has not come up with any terms for the release of the Bulgarians."

In conclusion the paper points out that in view of the tricky situation, the release of the three Bulgarians will be a "difficult process."

LEBANESE CP'S HAWI TALKS WITH ZHIVKOV ON MIDEAST

AU261615 Sofia BTA in English 1331 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP met Mr. George Hawi, secretary general of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party who is on a holiday in Bulgaria.

The leaders of the two parties exchanged information on the tasks which the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party are in the process of solving and discussed some topical issues of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. George Hawi condemned the aggressive course of the U.S. and NATO militarist circles which has led to a dangerous aggravation of international tension and which threatens the security of all peoples in the world. They stressed that the present critical situation is the result of the aspirations of world imperialism, and above all of the Washington administration, to upset the military strategic balance to their benefit by escalating the arms race.

The two party leaders also underlined that in the present situation the issue of uniting all progressive and democratic forces is of paramount importance.

Mr. George Hawi gave a high assessment to the peaceful proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries for ceasing the arms race and improving the international climate.

Elaborating on the situation in the Middle East, the two party leaders unanimously condemned the policy of the ruling Zionistic circles in Israel and that of their "strategic ally," the U.S. which underlies the dangerous situation in the region. They once again declared themselves for ceasing the gross imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the countries and peoples of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf as an indispensable precondition to restoring peace in this region.

Mr. George Hawi and Mr. Todor Zhivkov resolutely declared themselves for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese territory and for the preservation of the independence and the territorial integrity of this country. They supported the efforts made for stabilizing the situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov game a high assessment to the efforts of the Lebanese Communist Party for uniting the national patriotic forces in Lebanon and expressed the solidarity of the BCP for the struggle of the Lebanese Communists.

The two party leaders confirmed the solidarity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party for the peoples of Syria, for the Arab people of Palestine and for other Arab people fighting against the Israeli aggression. They expressed their support for the efforts made to consolidate the unity of action of the anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world and those of the Palestinian resistance movement led by the PLO. Once again the necessity of convening an international conference on the Middle East as a most appropriate forum for resolving the complex of problems related to the Middle East conflict, for establishing a just and lasting peace in this part of the world was stressed.

COMMUNIQUE ON KAMPUCHEAN PREMIER CHAN SI'S VISIT

AU301030 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 84 pp 1-2

["Joint Communique on the Official and Friendly Visit to Bulgaria of Chan Si, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea"]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chan Si, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, made an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 23 to 26 July 1984. The Kampuchean guest laid a wreath at the mausoleum and paid respects to Georgi Dimitrov.

Comrade Chan Si was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Comrade Chan Si and the officials accompanying him visited economic, cultural, and tourist sites in Sofia and Burgas and were briefed on the successes of the Bulgarian people in various areas of socialist construction and in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference.

The Kampuchean guests were rendered warm and cordial hospitality everywhere, which was an expression of the fraternal feelings binding the two peoples.

During the visit talks took place between Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers. The talks took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere and in total unity of thought.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forest industry and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Kampuchean Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade; Asen Velkov, chief de cabinet of the chairman of the Council of Ministers; Peycho Tashev, deputy minister of chemical industry; and Lyuben Damyanov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea.

The following persons took part in the talks on the Kampuchean side: Chea Soth, member of the Politburo of the KPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Tang Saroem, minister of commerce; Kong Samul, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Kampuchean side of the Bulgarian-Kampuchean Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation; Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to Bulgaria; Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning; and Klot Randi, deputy minister of industry.

The two leaders briefed each other on the tasks currently being implemented by their peoples, evaluated the state and development prospects of bilateral relations, and discussed the most important and topical issues of the present international situation.

Chan Si highly evaluated the achievements of the Bulgarian people in the economic, social, and cultural areas achieved under the BCP leadership and wished them new and even greater successes in constructing a developed socialist society.

Grisha Filipov greeted the achievements of the Kampuchean people in the struggle for restoring their homeland and defending it under the KPRP leadership, and wished them new and even greater successes in the restoration of the country and in asserting the revolutionary achievements.

It was noted with satisfaction that the ralations between the two countries are successfully developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the agreements reached between Todor Zhivdov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], and of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK.

The two sides stressed the fruitful development of bilateral relations on a party, state, and public basis and expressed their determination to work further to strengthen and develop them.

They reviewed the state of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. The need to expand cooperation was noted in this context.

The two leaders devoted special attention to the existing possibilities of more broadly cooperating in the areas of culture, education, and sports.

Chan Si expressed sincere gratitude for the help and support rendered by the BCP, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people in restoring and reconstructing the PRK.

Grisha Filipov pointed out that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will render further assistance according to its possibilities in constructing a new life in the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The following documents were signed during the visit:

a protocol on the talks between the two countries' premiers;

a general agreement on cooperating in producing and processing natural rubber in the PRK;

an agreement on cooperation in developing the tobacco industry in the PRK;

an agreement on rendering technical assistance to the PRK through delivery of machines and equipment in 1985;

an agreement on aiding the PRK in the areas of education, culture, and sports during the period 1985-1990.

The two sided expressed deep concern over the serious deterioration of the international situation as a result of the aggressive and adventurist course of imperialism, primarily by the United States.

They decisively condemned the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and expressed their full support for the countermeasures adopted by the USSR Government in agreement with the GDR and the CSSR, aimed at not allowing the violation of the strategic balance and at guaranteeing the security of socialism and peace in Europe and the world.

The two sides confirmed their support for the proposals of the socialist countries included in the Prague Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, the joint declaration of the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures of the socialist countries, and the declaration of the Moscow economic summit of the CEMA member-countries, aimed at creating a climate of confidence among states, stopping the arms race, eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, and securing peaceful conditions for broad international economic cooperation.

The Bulgarian side highly evaluated the policy of peace, understanding, and good-neighborliness conducted by the PRK and expressed total support for the efforts of the PRK and the other Indochinese countries to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The Bulgarian side confirmed its position that the PRK Government -- the only legal representative of the Kampuchean people -- must take the seat of Kampuchea at the United Nations and in other international organizations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue its efforts in the international arena in support of this just cause.

The Kampuchean side highly evaluated the active, consistent, and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and the world. Kampuchea warmly greets Bulgaria's initiative on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and in proposing an agreement among the Balkan countries which includes a code on good-neighbourly relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK expressed total support for the Soviet proposals on working out and applying measures on confidence in the Far East and for the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic on signing a convention on mutual non-aggression and nonuse of violence in the relations of the states in Asia and the Pacific.

The two sides decisively condemned the policy and hostile actions of imperialism, expansionism, and reactionary forces in Southeast Asia which lead to increasing tension in this region. The People's Republic of Bulgaria again expressed its support for the struggle of the three Indochinese countries against these forces and for reaching peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

The two sides stressed that disputes in Southeast Asia can be solved only through negotiations between the states of Indochina and ASEAN without foreign interference.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria confirmed its support for the constructive proposals of the PRK, the SRV, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic for normalizing the situation in the region, made at the February 1983 summit of these countries in Vientiane and at the periodic meetings of these countries' ministers of foreign affairs.

The two sides support the just struggle of the Afghan people in defending the achievements of the April revolution and the constructive proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for normalizing the situation in the region.

The two sides voiced support for stopping the bloody war between Iran and Iraq and peacefully solving the conflict in the interest of the two neighboring peoples. They noted with alarm the increase of tension in the Persian Gulf area and the attempts of the United States to conduct military interference in this part of the world.

The two sides expressed deep concern over the increase in tension in the Middle East as a result of the aggressive policy of Israel and the United States. They consider that a lasting and just solution of the Middle East crisis must include a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterward, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state, and the guarantee of the right of all countries in the region to secure and independent existence and development. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to convene an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK express concern over the deterioration of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean and condemn U.S. military interference in Grenada, its adventurist and aggressive course against Nicaragua, its threats and provocations against Cuba, and its interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and other countries in the region.

The two sides expressed support for the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation and independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization -- its only legal representative. They advocate the immediate application of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council on implementing the irrevokable right of the Namibian people to independence. They reject the attempts to tie discussion of the issue of decolonizing Namibia with the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola, a peripheral issue which is not connected with the decolonization of Namibia.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggling people of South Africa, led by the African National Congress, who are struggling to liquidate the shameful system of apartheid, and declared their support for strict observance by all states of the resolutions of the United Nations, envisaging sanctions against the regime of Pretoria.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK stressed the increasing role and contribution of the movement of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace, stopping the arms race, disarmament, reconstructing international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, and asserting a new international economic order.

Chan Si expressed sincere gratitude for the cordial hospitality and warm reception rendered personally to him and to those accompanying him. The two leaders expressed the firm conviction that the visit to Bulgaria of Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers will be a new contribution to expanding and strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the parties, countries, and peoples, and to the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and Kampuchean premier, invited Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to make an official and friendly visit to the PRK. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Sofia, 26 July 1984

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN, ALGERIAN AMBASSADORS

AU261858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, today received Jeno Sebestyen, ambassador of Hungary to Bulgaria, and also Mohammed Bouzada, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with their forthcoming final departure from the country. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

BCP CC CONFERENCE HELD ON IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES

AU301812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] A conference of leading ideological and foreign policy cadres was held at the BCP Central Committee today. The meeting was attended by heads of BCP Central Committee departments, other high-ranking workers of the BCP Central Committee, secretaries of okrug BCP committees, heads of administrative departments and social organizations, of creative unions, scientific institutions, and of the mass media.

The conference was opened and chaired by Comrade Milko Balev. A report on the Prague conference of secretaries from Central Committees of communist and workers parties in socialist countries on international and ideological issues and on the ideological and foreign policy tasks stemming from the conference for our own country was read by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev.

The speaker reported on the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo which highly assessed the Prague conference and supported the analyses and conclusions of the aforementioned conference. The report pointed out that the international situation is further aggravated, mainly as a result of the military preparations of the United States, among which the plans on the militarization of space are playing a particular role, and as a result of the wide scope of ideological diversions, provocations, and slanderous campaigns conducted by the U.S. imperialists against the countries where real socialism exists.

The conference mapped out the tasks of ideological and foreign policy organs in intensifying the struggle for peace, in even more widely propagating the peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the Soviet Union and by the fraternal, socialist countries, as well as the successes and future prospects of socialist economic integration in the light of the decisions adopted by the CEMA summit meeting.

A closing speech was delivered by Comrade Milko Balev at the conference.

ATANASOV ATTENDS POSTERS' EXHIBITION IN SOFIA

AU282017 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 22 to 28 July, notes the following appearance of a Bulgarian leader (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses):

Georgi Atanasov, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the opening of a political posters exhibition in Sofia (1930 GMT 27 July).

PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT FOR FIRST 6-MONTHS

AU271300 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jul 84 pp 1, 4

["Report of the Federal Statistical Office on the Development of the National Economy and Plan Fulfillment in the CSSR in the First Half of 1984"]

[Text] The development of the CSSR national economy in the first half of 1984 was in keeping with the targets of the state plan and the conclusions of the 9th and 10th CPCZ Central Committee sessions. It followed up on the positive trends of the previous year and further reinforced them.

Gross national product grew in accordance with the plan in the first half of 1984 and was 3.2 percent higher than in the same period of 1983. This made it possible to maintain and further improve the living standards of the population and to enhance its social security. Further headway was made in the process of intensifying social production. A significant contribution to this was made by the development of the working people's initiative in response to the "Proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and the CSSR Government on the 40th Anniversary of the Culmination of the National Liberation Struggle of the Czechoslovak People and the Liberation of Our Homeland by the Soviet Army."

The dynamism of industrial production, building work, and the procurement of animal products exceeded plan expectations. In the industrial production, additional structural changes were carried out in favor of manufacturing industries, especially the electrotechnical industry. Deliveries of industrial merchandise for export and the domestic market increased. In the building industry, the volume of work done continued to grow. The procurement of animal products increased and fodder was handled in a more economical way while the yields of livestock increased. In the transport sector, the transition from roads to the less energy-intensive railroads continued in the transport of goods. Foreign trade turnover further increased. The growth rate of exports maintained its edge over the growth rate of imports.

Compared with the first half of 1983, personal consumption of the population increased 2.4 percent. This increase was due to the growth in personal earnings and to increased deliveries of consumer goods. Resources from the social funds earmarked for social security, health care, education, and culture increased.

Despite generally positive results in the development of the national economy, the potentials of further intensification, of raising economic efficiency, and improving the quality of work were not fully tapped.

Scientific-Technological Development

The application of the results of research and development in the first half of 1984 contributed to the further development of the Czechoslovak economy.

The resolved tasks of research and development and their application in production had a favorable impact on the share of the value of new products in the total volume of production, on improving quality, raising the technological and economic standards of products, and reducing the intensiveness of the economy in terms of the consumption of fuels, power, and raw and other materials.

Of the planned number of 353 research and development tasks in the state plan of technical development, 342 -- that is, 96.9 percent -- are being fulfilled to the point and on schedule. This is 0.8 percent more than in the same period last year.

The successfully resolved research and development tasks of the state plan of technological development include, for example, tasks in the sphere of the system of small electronic computers and microcomputers, new types of high-capacity semiconductor components, industrial robots and manipulators, and so forth.

The program outputs [realizacne vystupy] of the state plan of technological development are being fulfilled 90 percent, which is a 1.8 percent increase over the same period last year. Of this, tasks whose solution is stipulated as mandatory were fulfilled 92.9 percent. On the basis of the implemented outputs we introduced, for example, the production of digitally controlled semiautomated lathes of the SPS 24 NC 1 type, the production of optimized types of upholstery and decorative textiles containing synthetic fibers, the production of an innovated in-line printer, the production of epoxide dispersion, and an automated control and command system for pit furnaces utilizing microprocessors. In spite of the results achieved in the first half of 1984, there are still unused potentials for the application of the results of science and technology in production.

The value of new products accounted for 17.4 percent of the total production volume of industrial branches and was 0.9 percent higher than in the same period last year. The volume of products of high technical-economic standards (that is, first-class-quality products and products rated as technologically advanced) amounted to Kcs43.4 billion in the first half of the year. These products accounted for 13.1 percent of the total production volume, 1.4 percent more than in the same period last year.

The implementation of state target programs contributed significantly to raising the technological standards of production and to reducing the consumption of energy, fuels, and raw and industrial materials. By streamlining consumption and use of fuels and energy, relative savings of 1.141 million metric tons of specific fuel were achieved in the first half-year, which represents 47.5 percent of the annual task. There were relative savings of 236,000 metric tons of metals, which represents 4.8 percent. Improvements in existing production and the introduction of new types of progressive machinery, equipment, and products with higher technological and economic parameters contributed to improving the overall structure and efficiency of industrial production. A total of 518 industrial robots and manipulators were produced, whose deployment and utilization in the production process will save 1,300 employees from physically strenuous processes and in health-hazardous environments.

The working people's growing initiative was manifested in the increasing number of inventions and improvements proposals. The number of inventions submitted reached 3,600, which was a 2.4 percent increase over the first half-year of 1983. More than 1,100 new inventions began to be utilized. The number of submitted improvement proposals increased 8 percent; almost 81,000 new improvement proposals were implemented.

A significant contribution to speeding up scientific-technological development and intensifying production processes was made by cooperation in research and development with the USSR and other CEMA countries. It focused, above all, on an effective use of fuel-power and natural resources, protection of the environment, electronics, chemical engineering, and the development and production of industrial robots and manipulators.

Capital Investment

Capital investment projects and deliveries worth Kcs58.5 billion were carried out in the first half-year (excluding the Z-project [community self-improvement program] and construction work by the population), of which building work accounted for Kcs35 billion and deliveries of machinery and equipment for Kcs23.5 billion.

The volume of implemented investment projects and deliveries represented 41.2 percent of the annual state plan. Of this, the state plan for construction work was fulfilled 43.2 percent and that of machinery and equipment deliveries 38.5 percent.

The targets of investment policy, which took into account the results of scientific-technological development, were reflected in reinforced investments in the production sphere, especially in nuclear power engineering, agriculture, and the food industry.

Of the 26 key facilities stipulated as mandatory tasks whose start was planned for the first half of the year, 23 were actually put into operation. These include, for example, the following facilities -- two compressor stations at the transit gas pipeline; expanded production of springs under heat in the Prostejov Iron Plant; production of mineral fibers in the Prefa Olomouc Enterprise; production of switchboards in the Julius Fucik Energy Plant in Brno; production of color picture tubes in the Tesla Roznov Enterprise; and production of acetanilide and sulfochloride in the Chemofarm Enterprise in Usti nad Labem. A total of 425.2 megawatts of power generating output in the Jaslovske Bohunice Nuclear Power Plant, a coke-oven battery in the East Slovak Iron Plant in Kosice, and a section of the Levice Meat Combine were not put into operation as scheduled.

At some projects, we are not succeeding in adhering to the set construction schedule, which is a consequence of shortcomings in the ground preparation of the construction sites, in the preparation of the projects, and in the planning and organization of the entire investment process. Delays in the delivery of machinery and equipment for some designated projects were sometimes reflected in the failure to ensure the necessary coordination between construction work and the assembly of machinery. Shortcomings in capital investment were also manifested in retrospective increases in the budgeted costs at some projects under construction.

The number of unfinished projects is declining -- the number of projects simultaneously under construction at the end of the first half of the year was 4 percent below the figure for the same period last year.

Industry

Industrial production in the centrally planned industry increased 4.1 percent in the first half of the year, compared with the same period last year. However, because there was one more workday in the first half of the year than last year, average daily production increased 3.4 percent, which is 0.9 percent more than the target of the annual state plan. A total of 50.8 percent of the annual state plan was fulfilled in the first half-year. The enterprises' economic plans were exceeded on aggregate by Kcs3.7 billion. Despite this overall overfulfillment, not all enterprises were ensuring their economic plans evenly.

The planned volume of adjusted labor added value was exceeded by Kcs2.9 billion, that is, 2.1 percent; more than 51 percent of the annual state plan was thus fulfilled in the first half of the year. Compared with the first half of last year, adjusted labor-added value increased 5.1 percent.

Of the total number of enterprises, 16.1 percent did not completely come to terms with the tasks of the plan of adjusted labor-added value, their nonfulfillment totaling Kcs1.1 billion.

In keeping with the plan, production in individual branches was developing in a differentiated way. The most rapid development was registered by branches and sectors associated with a high application of progress in research and development and in sectors based on the use of domestic raw materials. Above-average production increments were achieved, above all, in the electrotechnical industry, in general engineering, in the paper and pulp industry, and in the production of medical supplies.

The total value of sales in the centrally planned industry increased 5.4 percent in wholesale prices, compared with the first half of last year. As planned, the most significant increases were in the volume of deliveries for export to socialist countries -- 8.3 percent -- and to nonsocialist countries -- 8.1 percent. Deliveries of machinery and equipment for capital investment projects increased 8 percent, and deliveries for domestic trade 3.1 percent in terms of retail prices.

The planned tasks for the first half-year were overfulfilled in all major designations of sales. The target tasks of individual sectors aimed at exceeding the annual state plan in deliveries for the domestic trade were also being fulfilled successfully.

The regularity of supplier-user relations was affected by the uneven fulfillment of production tasks by some enterprises.

The share of total costs in the volume of output decreased 0.7 percent in the first half of the year (the annual state plan envisages a 0.5 percent decrease), of which the greatest decrease was in the share of material costs without write-offs -- 0.9 percent (compared with a 0.6 percent decrease envisaged by the annual state plan). This development favorably affected the profitability of costs, which amounted to 13 percent and was thus 2 percent higher than foreseen by the annual state plan.

Employment in the centrally planned industry increased 0.7 percent and reached 2,689,000 persons.

Labor productivity calculated on the basis of adjusted labor-added value increased 4.4 percent in the centrally planned industry (converted to a comparable number of workdays, the increase was 3.6 percent) and the plan for the first half-year was exceeded 2.6 percent. Labor productivity calculated on the basis of gross production increased 3.4 percent (converted to a comparable number of workdays, 2.6 percent) while the annual state plan anticipates a 1.7 percent increase. Average monthly wages of employees in the centrally planned industry amounted to Kcs3,002 in the first half-year and, compared with the same period last year, increased 2.3 percent.

The utilization of the available working hours of workers increased from 91 percent in the first half of last year to 91.3 percent, mainly due to a decline in the sick rate. The share of workers' overtime workdeclined slightly from 5.1 to 5.0 percent.

Less favorable was the development of shift intensity. After steady moderate increases in the shift work rate for 5 years, it declined in the first half of this year -- from 1.331 in the first half of last year, to 1.329; the shift work rate with respect to workplaces for machine-operators alone also declined -- from 1.512 to 1.510.

The following production results were achieved in individual industrial branches in the first half of the year:

Production of Major Industrial Products

	Unit of Measurement	Actual in First Half of 1984	First Half of 1984 as Percentage Compared With First Half 1983
Bituminous coal (the basins' marketable extraction)	thousands of metric tons	13,753.7	99.3
Brown coal, including lignite (the basins' marketable extraction)	" " " "	51,986.7	103.1
Electricity	millions of kilowatt hours	39,389	103.1
Pig iron	thousands of metric tons	4,956	103.2
Crude steel	" " " "	7,698.6	101.8
Rolled material	" " " "	5,580.3	104.2
Cement	" " " "	5,176.9	103.0
Lime	" " " "	1,554.9	103.3
Nitrogen fertilizer	thousands of metric tons/ nitrogen	301.6	99.0
Phosphate fertilizer	thousands of metric tons/ phosphate 205	179.3	106.0
Plastic materials	thousands of metric tons	511.2	102.3
Chemical fibers	" " " "	96.6	103.8
Detergents	metric tons	42,484	105.3
Passenger cars, delivery vans	units	94,014	102.6
of this, passenger cars alone	"	91,357	102.6
Two-wheel motor vehicles*	"	107,980	106.9
Bicycles	"	355,862	112.7
Trucks	"	24,474	116.7
Integrated monolithic circuits	Kcs million	981.1	119.0
Digital computers*	" "	526.5	125.9
Metal machine tools	" "	2,109.9	105.4
Metal forming machines	" "	804.5	98.3
Agricultural machinery, equipment*	" "	1,503.6	108.7
Wheeled and tracked tractors	units	17,783	101.6
Household washing machines	thousands of units	218.5	106.5
Household refrigators, freezers	" " "	216.5	105.3
freezers alone	" " "	69.7	145.4
Television sets, total	" " "	197.2	90.9
color television sets	" " "	72.8	187.1
Tape recorders	" " "	72.9	101.3
Furniture -- wood and other materials*	Kcs million	3,890.6	103.1
Paper and cardboard	thousands of metric tons	479.9	103.0
Cotton fabrics	millions of meters	307.3	102.8

	Unit of Measurement	Actual in First Half of 1984	First Half of 1984 as Percentage Compared With First Half 1983
Underwear fabric*	thousands of pieces	28,964	103.0
Garments -- fabric fabric and non-woven*	" " "	17,977	101.5
Hosiery	thousands of pairs	56,907	104.2
Footwear, total*	" " "	60,695	100.4
Footwear, leather*	" " "	28,055	102.2

*Excluding enterprises of the local economy and production cooperatives

In the coal industry, a total of 65,740 metric tons of coal and lignite were extracted, 2.3 percent more than in the first half of last year. This extraction represents 52.6 percent of the annual state plan. The successful fulfillment of the planned tasks in the first half of the year established favorable prerequisites for ensuring the required increase in extraction over and above the state plan. The extraction plan was overfulfilled by all coal basins: by the Most-based North Bohemian Brown Coal Mines by 1.5 million metric tons (4.4 percent) and by the Sokolov-based Brown Coal Mines and Briquette Plants by 0.4 percent metric tons (3.2 percent).

The planned volume of removed overburden in brown coal mining was overfulfilled by 11.1 million cubic meters of earth, that is, 9.9 percent. Compared with the first half of last year, removal of the overburden increased 12.9 percent.

In the first half of the year, 39,389 million kilowatt hours of electricity were generated; the plan was thereby exceeded by 2.3 percent. While the steam power plants run by the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Power exceeded their plan by 3.1 percent and the nuclear power plant by 6.9 percent, the hydroelectric plants failed to fulfill their plan, owing to low water levels.

Compared to the first half of last year large consumers increased their electricity consumption 3.7 percent and small consumers 8.3 percent. Supplies of the national economy with electricity were even throughout the first half of the year, although consumption exceeded the planned targets.

The metallurgical industry, including ore mining, increased its total production 2.8 percent, despite a 1.1 percent drop envisaged by the state plan for 1984. In ferrous metallurgy, production increased 3.4 percent; in nonferrous metallurgy 0.6 percent; and in the extraction and preparation of ores 1.2 percent.

While the production of crude steel as a whole registered a moderate growth, even more rapid was the production growth of rolled materials out of high-grade steel, which increased 6.4 percent.

In engineering, total production increased 6.7 percent, compared with a 5.8 percent production growth envisaged by the state plan for 1984.

Within individual branches of engineering production, a further shift was registered within the framework of planned structural changes in favor of progressive types of production characterized by a high degree of the utilization of raw and other materials, especially metals.

The fastest growth was achieved in the electrotechnical industry, the production of which increased 11.3 percent (compared with a 9.3 percent growth foreseen by the annual state plan). The production of components for the electrotechnical industry

and for electronics increased 19.8 percent, the production of communications technology of an investment nature 10.4 percent, and the production of data-processing machinery 20 percent. The production of some products of consumer electronics, too, was developing rapidly. For example, the production of color television sets increased from 38,900 in the first half of 1983 to 72,800. The production of radio-phonograph combinations increased 10.7 percent and the production of record-players 4.2 percent.

In general engineering, production increased 7.1 percent, 1.9 percent more than required by the annual state plan. The largest increases were in the production of: trucks, 16.7 percent; buses, 7.8 percent; agricultural machinery and equipment, 8.7 percent; and earth-moving, construction, and road-building machinery, 13.2 percent. Regarding consumer goods for the public, the highest production increment was achieved in bicycles, 12.7 percent. The production of freezers amounted to 69,700 units, 21,800 more than in the first half of last year.

Production in heavy engineering increased 2.8 percent (the annual state plan presupposes a 4.4 percent growth). The highest increases were achieved in the production of equipment for the chemical industry, 10.2 percent; in trolley buses, 19.1 percent; in electric bridge cranes, 3.0 percent; and in motor locomotives with an output above 600 kilowatts, 4.8 percent.

Total production in the chemical industry increased 3.5 percent while the annual state plan presupposes a 1.4 percent production growth. Petrochemical production increased 3.4 percent and production of the rubber and asbestos industry 4.2 percent. Relatively rapid development was registered, above all, in the production of phosphate fertilizers (6.0 percent), potassium fertilizers (5.0 percent), chemical fibers (3.8 percent), synthetic rubber (6.4 percent), truck tires (4.4 percent), and floor coverings (4.8 percent). Pharmaceutical production increased 7.5 percent.

Production of the timber-processing industry increased 4.4 percent. Of this, production of the wood-working industry increased 3.5 percent and of the paper and pulp industry 5.8 percent. The annual state plan envisages a total production growth of 5.4 percent. The increase in the industry's production was due to the gradual start-up of new production facilities (especially in Ruzomberok, Paskov, and Zilina).

In light industry a total production increase of 2.5 percent was achieved, 0.9 percent more than foreseen by the annual state plan. Relatively high production increments, compared with the first half-year of 1983, were registered by the glass, ceramics, and china industry (4.3 percent), the printing industry (3.4 percent), and the garment industry (2.7 percent). Textile industry production increased 1.9 percent and the production of the leatherworking and footwear industry 2.2 percent. In the construction materials industry, production increased 1.7 percent compared with the first half of last year. Cement production increased 3 percent and lime production 3.3 percent. Large production increases were achieved, above all, in the production of roof tiles (18.2 percent), asbestos-cement sheets (14.1 percent), and ceramic tiles (5.0 percent).

Building Industry

The construction enterprises carried out with their own employees construction work worth Kcs45.2 billion, 2.1 percent more than in the same period last year. The achieved dynamism was 1.3 percent higher than envisaged by the state plan for 1984. The volume of construction work carried out by the construction enterprises' own employees in the first half-year represents 48.3 percent of the planned annual volume, which is roughly the same result as in 1983. The construction enterprises overfulfilled the plan of adjusted labor-added value by Kcs191 million, that is, 1.1 percent.

The fulfillment of the indicators of total costs and of the material-intensiveness of building production was better than planned.

The fulfillment of planned tasks revealed a considerable unevenness among individual construction enterprises. The semi-annual plan of construction work carried out by one's own employees was overfulfilled, above all, by the construction enterprises run by the Ministry of Construction of the Czech SR (by 0.9 percent, that is, Kcs171 million). Construction enterprises run by the Slovak Ministry of Construction also fulfilled this plan. District construction enterprises in the Czech SR failed to fulfill this semi-annual plan to the tune of Kcs70 million, that is, 1.6 percent, and district construction enterprises in the Slovak SR to the tune of Kcs41 million, that is 1.8 percent.

Above-average fulfillment of construction projects was achieved in areas of heavily concentrated investment activity, that is, in the CSSR capital Prague, North Bohemia, and Bratislava, capital of the Slovak SR.

At construction projects carried out on the basis of delivery contracts 47.6 percent of the annual state plan was fulfilled in the first half-year; at projects of an investment nature alone the figure was 47.2 percent. At construction projects stipulated as mandatory tasks 52.8 percent of building work performed according to delivery contracts was fulfilled in the first half-year.

The construction enterprises employed in the first half of the year an average of 551,000 employees, 0.3 percent more than in the same period last year. In the sectors of the Czech and Slovak Ministries of Construction, the number of employees increased 0.1 percent. Labor productivity calculated on the basis of construction work increased 1.7 percent compared with the first half of 1983. Labor productivity calculated on the basis of adjusted added labor value increased 0.4 percent compared with the same period last year and was fulfilled 101.9 percent. Average monthly wages of employees increased 2.1 percent and amounted to Kcs3,048.

Agricultural-Food Industry Complex

The positive trends in the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in agriculture continued in the first half of this year. In plant production, prerequisites were established for ensuring this year's harvest and in animal production planned tasks were overfulfilled.

With the exception of perennial fodder crops, the extent of winter crops that had to be plowed under did not markedly exceed the average of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Winter grain crops were plowed under on 4.9 percent of the area under cultivation, winter rape on 10.6 percent, and perennial fodder crops on 10.8 percent.

Cereals account for 52.9 percent of the total area under cultivation (compared with last year's 53.1 percent). Of this, the area sown with wheat represents 1,209,000 hectares (in 1983, it was 1,192,000 hectares) and the area sown with barley 790,000 hectares (in 1983, it was 822,000 hectares). The area sown with winter rape totaling 113,000 hectares is 3.9 percent smaller than in 1983. Sugar beets are grown on 210,000 hectares, which is 99.2 percent of the 1983 level. Fodder crops are grown on 1,450,000 hectares of arable land, that is, 99.8 percent of the 1983 level.

Regulation of the number of pigs and poultry continued in animal production:

Number of Farm Animals in the Socialist Sector of Agriculture (in thousands of heads)

	First Half of 1983	First Half of 1984	Difference
Cattle	5,054	5,055	plus 1
Cows only	1,809	1,801	minus 8
Pigs total	6,426	6,121	minus 305
Sows only	745	438	minus 37
Sheep	802	835	plus 33
Poultry total	43,819	42,012	minus 1,087

Average daily milk yields of cows in the socialist sector of agriculture increased from last year's 9.25 liters to 9.57 liters, which is equivalent to average annual milk yields of roughly [illegible]500 liters. Average egg production increased from 116.5 in the first half of 1983 to 119.3. Compared with the first half of last year, total milk production increased 4.3 percent and total egg production 4.7 percent. The number of calves reared in the socialist sector of agriculture increased by more than 11,000 head (1.1 percent) compared with the same period last year. The number of piglets decreased by 241,000 head (5.2 percent) owing to the decrease in the number of sows. Average daily weight increments of cattle raised for meat amounted to 0.71 kg (compared with last year's 0.70 kg) and average daily weight increments of pigs in the fattening and prefattening stations amounted to 0.525 kg (compared with last year's 0.502 kg). The consumption of concentrated feed per production unit with respect to pigs was lower than last year and with respect to cattle it remained roughly at last year's level Unjustified differences among the results achieved by individual regions, districts, and agricultural enterprises persist.

The achieved results were reflected by exceeding the time schedule in procurement of animal products:

Procurement of Animal Products in the First Half-Year

	1983	1984	Indicator 1984 vs 1983	Proportion of the annual task in percent
Animals for slaughter in thousands of metric tons of weight on hoof	754	804	106.7	53.9
Cattle for slaughter	341	363	106.6	53.9
Pig for slaughter	403	426	105.8	53.9
Poultry for slaugther in thousands of metric tons	114	115	101.1	50.0
Milk in millions of liters	2,812	2,926	104.1	53.7
Eggs in millions of pieces	1,466	1,530	104.4	54.5

The river transport network conveyed 6.2 million metric tons of goods, 4.0 percent more than in the first half of 1983. The amount of conveyed coal for power generation alone totaled 2 million metric tons.

Public passenger tranportation carried 1,361.4 million passengers. Compared with the first half of last year, the total number of passengers increased 26.6 million. The passenger transportion section of the Czechoslovak State Automobile Transportation Enterprise carried 1,150.1 million passengers and the railroads 210.9 million passengers.

Prague subway carried 138.3 million passengers, 0.8 percent more than in the first half last year. The subway's further construction continued according to schedule.

In the communications sector, a total of 3,452,000 telephones were in operation by 30 June 1984, 51,000 more than at the end of 1983. The telephone density rate reached 22.3 per 100 inhabitants. Of all telephones, 98.5 percent were linked up with automatic exchanges and direct-dial calls accounted for 84.4 percent of all intercity and international calls.

A total of 639 million pieces of regular mail, 41 million pieces of registered mail, and 14 million parcels and letters containingvaluables [cenne listy] were delivered in the first half of the year. A total of 1,087 billion copies of newspapers and periodicals were distributed through the Postal Newspaper Subscription Service.

External Economic Relations

A contribution to the positive development of the Czechoslovak economy was made by the development of international cooperation with CEMA member-countries. Important agreements on specialization in production sharing were implemented, especially in installations for nuclear power engineering, forming machines and machine tools, and transport vehicles.

Of fundamental importance for involving the CSSR in the international division of labor is foreign trade with the socialist countries and with the Soviet Union, in particular, which registered a further increase. Compared with the same period last year, mutual exchange of goods with CEMA member-countries increased 17 percent in the first half of 1984. Equally rapid was the grwoth of our foreign turnover with the Soviet Union.

Total foreign trade turnover in the first half of the year was higher than envisaged by the state plan. Exports increased 15.3 percent and imports 14.6 percent compared with the first half of last year. The import needs of the Czechoslovak economy from the areas of socialist and nonsocialist countries were ensured in accordance with the created resources of foreign currency.

Living Standards

The created resources of the national economy made it possible to maintain and, in some respects, improve the living standards and to reinforce the social security of the population.

The number of employees in the socialist sector of the national economy (excluding united agricultural cooperatives) increased 64,000 compared with the first half of 1983 and reached 6,781 million persons. Relatively rapid employment increases were registered by the sectors of communications, health care, and education.

Total personal earnings increased 2.7 percent compared with the first half of 1983; earnings from wages alone increased 2.8 percent. Average monthly wages of employees in the socialist sector of the national economy increased 2 percent compared with the first half of last year, to Kcs2,785. By June 1984, the public's monetary reserves totaled Kcs249.6 billion, Kcs11.9 billion more than by 1 January 1984. Of this, deposits in savings banks amounted to Kcs198.5 billion.

Social security payments increased an aggregate 2.6 percent compared with the first half of last year. In the first half of the year, a total of Kcs25.1 billion was paid out in pensions and Kcs14.9 billion in health insurance payments, of which Kcs7.7 billion was spent on child allowances. [as published]

The retail trade turnover of the entire trade network in current prices grew faster than planned and amounted to Kcs132.7 billion in the first half of the year, 3.7 percent more than in the same period last year. As planned, the retail trade turnover in industrial merchandise grew faster than that in foodstuffs. Its share in the total retail trade turnover increased from 52.1 percent in the first half of last year to 52.7 percent.

Given the increased level of sales, supplies with foodstuffs were troublefree throughout the first half-year. Particularly the deliveries of meat and meat products, cheese, dairy products, vegetables, and fruit increased. Shortcomings did not appear locally or in the selection of some types of dairy products, selected legumes, pasta products, canned fruit, and cheeses, as well as in poppy seeds and higher-grade beer.

Production of the food industry increased 3.1 percent compared with the same period last year; the state plan foresees a 1 percent annual increase. The favorable fulfillment of the planned production tasks was a result of the higher-than-planned procurement of both plant and animal products. The highest production increases were achieved in the meat industry (5.1 percent), the dairy industry (4.1 percent), and the starch, distillery, and wine industry (8.5 percent).

The production of portioned meat [v jatecne uprave] increased to 477,000 metric tons and was 6.7 percent higher than in the same period a year ago. Production of canned meat increased 3.3 percent. Milk production for the domestic market totaled 1,020.2 million liters in the first half of the year, 5.6 percent more than in the same period last year. The production of dairy butter reached 73.8 thousand metric tons (99.0 percent of the production in the first half-year of 1983) and the production of cheese 63.0 thousand metric tons (101.5 percent). A total of 1,185 million liters of beer was produced in the first half of the year, 0.6 percent less than in the same period a year ago, and 426.5 million liters of nonalcoholic beverages, a 2.3 percent increase.

Forest Economy

The extraction of timber reached 10.1 million cubic meters in the first half-year, that is, 54.2 percent of the annual plan. Deliveries of utility timber represented 8.8 million cubic meters, that is, 50.3 percent of the annual plan. Afforestation was carried out on 44.5 thousand hectares, which is 87.2 percent of the annual state plan and 1.3 percent more than the same period last year. The main thrust of work in the forest economy is being gradually focused on alleviating the consequences of the harmful influence of industrial emissions and on enhancing the all-social functions of the forest.

To improve the state of the forest vegetation, more than 90,000 hectares of state forests were treated in the first half of the year and amelioration was carried out on more than 1,400 hectares of forest area.

Water Economy

Deliveries of drinking water to consumers totaled 640 million cubic meters, 13 million cubic meters more than in the same period a year ago. The proportion of inhabitants supplied with water from public mains increased from 72.9 percent in the first half of 1983 to 74.8 percent, and the proportion of inhabitants living in houses connected to the public sewage grid from 59.4 to 61 percent. In the first months of the year there were difficulties in supplies with drinking water in some localities as a consequence of the continuation of last year's drought

Protection of the Environment

The implementation of measures adopted to protect the environment continued as a part of improving the living standards. A total of 198 major projects are under construction in the national economy as a whole. Their total budgeted costs in the capital investment plan are more than Kcs10 billion. A total of 98 of these projects, with budgeted costs of almost Kcs6 billion, are aimed at ensuring the cleanness of sewage water; 41 projects with budgeted costs of more than Kcs1 billion, at ensuring the cleanness of the atmosphere; and 26 projects with budgeted costs of almost Kcs2 billion, at liquidating refuse. This last group includes refuse incinerating plants.

The proportion of treated household sewage water exceeded 80 percent, and of treated industrial sewage water 70 percent by the end of the half-year. Aside from the installation of dust collectors and filters of harmful substances, a contribution to the improved purity of the atmosphere was also made by the gradual introduction and utilization of an automatic signaling system.

Transportation and Communications

The transport sector fulfilled its tasks in accordance with the state plan and ensured the transport requirements of the national economy. The transport-intensiveness of the national economy was further reduced.

Public freight transport conveyed 325.1 million metric tons of goods in the first half of 1984, 0.8 percent less than in the same period last year. The Czechoslovak State Automobile Transportation Enterprise accounted for 52.4 percent of the transported goods and the Czechoslovak State Railroads for 45.7 percent. The volume of goods transported by rail reached 148.5 million metric tons, which is 2.1 percent more than in the first half of 1983. Freight loading totaled 126.1 million metric tons. Regarding major substrates [substraty], the plan was exceeded, above all, in the loading of solid fuels, ores, and metallurgical and engineering products. The set specific fuel consumption per 100 km was adhered to in both electric and diesel traction. The electrification of tracks and the introduction of the automatic electric block system continued as scheduled.

The Czechoslovak State Automobile Transportation Enterprise conveyed 170.3 million metric tons of goods, which was a 3.4 percent decline compared with the first 6 months a year ago. Fuel consumption totaled 381 million liters; the set specific consumption per 1,000 km was slightly exceeded. The construction of the motorway network continued in harmony with the plan.

Regarding industrial merchandise, deliveries of some types of products that are in short supply increased and the general standard of supplies improved.

There was an increase in the sales of passenger cars, color television sets, bicycles, automatic washing machines, refrigerators and freezers, drugstore and cosmetic products, and other types of industrial merchandise.

Despite an overall improvement of supplies, consumers' demands were not always met with respect to the variety of some textiles, garments, and footwear.

New economic instruments and their utilization in the enterprises of the local economy, in services, and in production cooperatives established greater scope for developing services for the population. The cost efficiency of repairs was improved due to savings in material consumption resulting from an increased renovation of damaged parts. Receipts from the population for paid services increased. Problems in the quality, accessibility, and delivery deadlines of some types of services persist.

In housing construction, a total of 32,200 apartments were completed in the first half of the year. Of the total number of newly built apartments, 5,800 apartments were built within the framework of communal construction, 15,800 within cooperative construction, 300 within enterprise construction, and 10,300 within individual housing construction. The construction of apartments in the annual plan of national committees was fulfilled 35.8 percent.

In the 1983-84 school year, 713,100 children attended kindergarten, that is 91.1 percent of all children in the relevant age group. A total of 411,400 apprentices were engaged in vocational training, 53,200 of them in vocational schools ending with a school-leaving certificate [maturita]. A total of 372,500 students were involved in day studies at grammer schools and secondary specialist schools and 145,000 students of Czechoslovak nationality studied at colleges and universities.

The capacity of health establishments reached 192,800 beds, which is an increase of 1,400 over the same period last year. By 30 June 1984, the patient-to-physician ratio was 284:1, compared with 290:1 a year ago. The number of places in nurseries increased 1,800, to 121,500. Of this, nurseries operated by enterprises, including those operated by untied agricultural cooperatives, account for 27.1 percent.

In the first half of 1984, 117,000 children were born, 93,000 persons died, 55,000 couples married, and 19,000 couples received divorces. By 30 June 1984, the CSSR's population totaled 15,460,000.

U.S. PAPER CITES 'COMMERCIALIZATION' OF OLYMPICS

LD302026 Prague CTK in English 1814 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 30 (CTK correspondent) -- "Greed is destroying the Olympic tradition", the U.S. periodical USA TODAY said. "The games this summer, the actual competitions, almost seem secondary to the pervasive commercialization that fouls the Los Angeles air more than its infamous smog".

The paper described the opening ceremony as a show worthy of Cecil de Mille, and said that "it is the corporations which contributed more than 350 million dollars and ABC television which paid 225 million for TV and millions more for radio rights who really put on this show called the Olympic games, and who own them".

"Every company that gives money feels it has the right to stamp its products with an 'official' seal. Atari, McDonald, Coca Cola and Kodak are everywhere". USA TODAY expressed regret that the purity and beauty of what the Olympic games at their best stood for are a thing of the past.

The number of visitors is much lower than the originally expected 1.5 million, and even than the revised figure of 625,000. The number of tourists is not higher than usual at this time of the year in Los Angeles. There are still 8,000 hotel vacancies.

EMIGRE PELIKAN PAID BY WESTERN PROPAGANDISTS

LD302208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Jul 84

["Postscript" to the news entitled "What Is the Truth and What Is Not" by Frantisek Vonderka]

[Text] The Czechoslovak emigre, Jiri Pelikan, is paid for hating socialist Czechoslovakia. In his case the hatred goes so far that he is willing to walk over dead bodies. This is true. It was even confirmed by representatives of the Angolan antigovernment organization the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. This is because it was they whom Pelikan advised to shoot Czechoslovak specialists and their family members, whom UNITA held captive for a number of months. According to Pelikan this bestial action was to have provoked instability in Czechoslovakia and hatred toward the socialist system. On the contrary, the revelation of Pelikan's proposals has not in the slightest shaken those who pay him in the West. Although the facts are on the table, the bourgeois press is chastely silent about the whole matter. To be truthful, Pelikan's benefactors cannot state openly that the man whom they for years portrayed as a hero and a fighter for human rights, is in reality only a common madman, who is prepared, in order to advance his aims, to shed innocent blood. The truth is that Pelikan is paid for his hatred of socialist Czechoslovakia. This is why he must, for his protectors, remain a hero. The fact that in addition to an obscurantist brain he also has dirty hands has never mattered to them. By their silence the propagandists of Western ideology merely confirm this.

CHURCH, RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY PUBLICATIONS NOTED

LD301443 Prague CTK in English 1054 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Prague, July 3 (CTK) -- Eighteen churches and religious communities recognized by the Czechoslovak state publish more than 25 weeklies, monthlies and other periodicals to give information on basic theological issues, the problems of individual churches and topical events in the country and the world. The publications with the largest circulation are KATOLICKE NOVINY, weekly of the Roman Catholic Church, with 250,000 copies and the daily of the Czechoslovak People's Party, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, with 230,000. They carry many articles on the role of world Catholicism in the struggle for peace and understanding among nations. To meet the needs of individual churches, the periodicals are published not only in Czech and Slovak but also in other languages - for instance the Catholic monthly BLAHOVISTNIK in Ukrainian and the information bulletin of the Council of Jewish Religious Communities in German. The publishing houses of the churches also issue various publications for use by clergymen and believers. Calendars with religious motifs come out in a hundred thousand copies each year and a joint hymnal of Czech and Moravian dioceses is available continuously. Specialized Czechoslovak religious publications also have subscribers abroad. The quarterly of the Evangelical Comenius Theological faculty in Prague, COMMUNIO VIATORUM, (600 copies) is coming out in English, German and French and is sent among others to the USA, FRG, Britain, France, Switzerland and a number of developing countries in Africa. Foreign church institutes also subscribe to the quarterly of the Christian Peace Conference in German and English and the bulletin of the Czech Ecumenical Council, ECUMENICAL INFORMATION, in German and English.

NEW FORMS OF ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT EXAMINED

AU251216 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jul 84 p 5

[Interview with Aladar Sipos, director of the Institute of Economic Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, by Pal Eotvos: "On the New Forms of Enterprise Management"; date and place not given]

[Text] The 17 April resolution of the Central Committee includes important decisions with regard to all aspects of economic macromanagement, the further development of planning, regulation, and the institutional-organizational system. Nevertheless, most new elements concern the latter, the organizational and institutional system. We discussed these and the reasons for their introduction with Academician Aladar Sipos, director of the Institute of Economic Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

[Eotvos] Why are organizational issues so strongly emphasized in the present phase of the further development of economic macromanagement?

[Sipos] While the past 16 years have verified the fact that an economic mechanism encompassing indirect guidance of the plan improves adherence to plan and economic efficiency, the decisive impact of the reform was limited by the constancy of the organizational system. It is only possible to bring into play existing but unexploited resources in our economy if we create prerequisites for the development of an enterprise management that acts on its own initiative, is of an enterprising spirit, is ready and able to assume risks, and is interested in increasing profits and enterprise assets.

This requires, on the one hand, the replacement of exclusive methods of financial regulation with a normative regulation -- that is, one of general validity -- and a regulation that expands the enterprises' scope of maneuvering. On the other hand, is is necessary to enhance the independence of enterprises that operate in a competitive sphere, to enable enterprises to be truly independent, to operate as ventures independent of the state economic macromanagement apparatus, in competition with each other, but ready to cooperate with each other on the basis of their own interests. The operation of the economy in an unchanged, hierarchical system has an unfavorable effect on this independence.

One of the most important experiences of the past years is precisely the fact that it has been shown that the development of the organizational system itself is an important prerequisite, making it possible for the effects of the changing of economic regulators to assert themselves.

"....the Assortment of Our Enterprise Forms Is Meager...."

[Eotvos] The presentation speech at the aforementioned Central Committee session included the following: "So far, largely state macromanagement organs have been exercising the rights of the state as owner at state enterprises. Experience shows that the advantages of this practice have diminished over the course of the years, while its disadvantages have increased." In your opinion, what contradiction is at issue here?

[Sipos] The hierarchical dependence of enterprises is not conducive to a flexible transformation of enterprise forms, the fact that resources should be used to advantage where they promise the most profit in the long run. At the same time, the state's ownership rights are exercised by organs that are not responsible for the enhancement of enterprise assets, but for supplying the economy with products.

By virtue of their character, entrepreneurial decisionmaking and the risk-bearing involved is not the function of state macromanagement organs, because the task of these organs is precisely to establish the rules and frameworks that provide the general conditions for the operation of enterprises.

The present form of the exercise of ownership rights strengthens the overstimulation of investment, has a sustaining effect on the management of supply shortages, curbs competition between enterprises, and inevitably favors large enterprises vis-a-vis small and medium-sized enterprises. Under a hierarchical macromanagement system, economic macromanagement and management inevitably intertwine and, since public administration fulfills the ownership functions as a rule, enterprises' responsibility for supplies comes repeatedly into the picture, regardless of the fact that legal regulations prescribe the opposite.

In a socialist, planned economy of an indirect kind, the branch-state, macromanagement ownership system is the tip of an iceberg on which enterprises' independent endeavors frequently become shipwrecked. In general, the imformal "expectations" (desires) of government organs and organs representing regional interests from enterprises also arise at organs representing state property, that is, through the branch ministries. Considering the prerogatives of major functional authorities and the bank organization, whose internal structure is still an excessively sectored one today, and the possibilities of several other state or social organs to interfere, enterprises have to satisfy several requirements that sometimes contradict each other.

On the basis of all this, one can conclude that the deformed nature of the enterprise structure in our country cannot be attributed to subjective mistakes, but to the objective situation. Although it has been expanded, our assortment of enterprise forms is still meagre. The enterprise system is bound too much to the existing situation, it has become a uniform and rigid one, and it is insufficiently adapted to the given tasks.

[Eotvos] You refer to an objective situation, but is not the fact that it is easier to direct larger units the main thing behind the development of the present enterprise structure?

[Sipos] There is no doubt that it is easier to direct fewer enterprises. Very frequently this was behind the fusion of producer cooperatives as well. In any case, the overcentralized nature of the Hungarian economy is a fact, and it is also true that the sizes of enterprises are not attuned to the characteristics of enterprise profiles. This has not been essentially changed by the liquidation of certain trusts and the establishment of small ventures, either. The reason for empahsizing this is the fact that small ventures alone are, of course. not able to resolve the problems of the Hungarian people's economy. What is primarily needed is for us to create a situation in which socialist industry and, within its framework, large enterprises can become the forward, motivating power of economic growth.

Last: The present system of the exercise of ownership rights also inhibits the development of democracy within enterprises. According to social science research results, the proposition of one-man leadership must also be reviewed at the present stage of development. The known form of one-man leadership was closely linked to the plan introduction system, because it made it possible for responsibility to be attached to one single person at enterprises. However, although the decisive role of the number-one leader remains indisputable in ensuring the continuity of economic activity and operational management, indirect economic macromanagement intends that plant collectives play a greater role. It is justified, however, to enhance the working people's participation in the shaping of the future of the plant and the development of enterprise objectives also in view of the further development of workplace democracy.

If the working people are more vigorously drawn into the management of the operation of the enterprise, this reduces the alienation that can be experienced in modern industrial production, has a favorable effect on plant atmosphere, and can give sense to one's part of the work.

The socialist economy has reached the stage of development in our country where it is not imperative for central economic macromanagement to be based on the exercising of ownership rights.

"....the Factory Is Yours...."

[Eotvos] Specifically, what ownership rights are at issue?

[Sipos] I must begin by emphasizing first that the nature of property will, of course, not change. From the viewpoint of the liquidation of hierarchical dependence, however, it is a question of the essence of how the exercise of the so-called fundamental ownership functions are apportioned between state macromanagement institutes and state enterprises, and of who will decide the most important organizational matters, cadre issues concerning enterprise managers, enterprise porfile and business policy, the employment of income, and the flow of capital between enterprises.

A diminishment of the state macromanagerial character of ownership can be observed in general in most European CEMA countries. Although, contrary to Hungarian practice, the branch character of enterprise management continues, the role of state macromanagement diminishes. The concept which predominated in the Soviet Union in the twenties -- that the state must behave differently when it exercises its economic functions and differently again when it exercises its political functions -- is making a stronger and stronger comeback.

Endeavors toward reducing the state macromanagerial character of ownership is indicated, for instance, by the appearance of fusions or combines. Another sign of this process is -- in Bulgaria, for instance -- the development of national complexes. Last, one can include here the recent Soviet experiment, in the framework of which two types of ministries have been created: a real, official ministry and a self-accounting [onelszamolo] ministry.

The task of exercising the aforementioned fundamental ownership rights and of supervising state enterprises is fulfilled by the branch ministries in Hungary at present. It is becoming more and more difficult for the two functions to accord side by side. The necessary proprietary and financial interest cannot develop at ministries that fulfill well the supervision of enterprises. Therefore, we are transferring the exercise of strategic ownership rights pertaining to enterprises (with the exception of the founding of state enterprises and ,simultaneously, the stipulation of the sphere of activity; the determination of the enterprise management form and cadre competence; and the discontinuation of the enterprise) to the enterprises. It is obvious, however, that a limitation of state economic macromanagement is involved and not a withdrawal of the state from the economy. Of course, the state macromanagement ownership organization must also be retained in certain branches of the people's economy. For one thing, this is the sphere of operation of budgeted institutions (public education, public health, and so forth). where interest in profit cannot be a determining factor. State macromanagement must be exercised over the sphere of operation of public utility enterprises that provide the most important services as well.

It is well known from the Central Committee resolution of April that we have introduced two new forms of enterprise management in the so-called competition sphere.

The suggested form of management of medium- and certain large-size enterprises is the enterprise council, while for the mainly smaller enterprises it is the enterprise operating under the guidance of an elected leadership. In the case of enterprises operating in these two new forms of management, a considerable part of basic ownership functions are detached from the state economic management organs, and enterprise independence is increased.

The collectives operating with an elected leadership elect the director, and they decide on key issues from the point of view of the enterprise's operation, they accept the plans and elect a supervisory committee. This form relies on workers' direct participation and workers exercising decisionmaking rights at general meeting or meetings of representatives. The worker's opinion also is taken into consideration in every essential issue in the case of enterprises managed by councils. In the council -- where the representatives of workers and enterprise leaders are generally in an equal number -- they decide on the issue of enterprise strategy, medium-term plans, issues of technological development, modification of activity, and elect or recall the enterprise director.

In connection with this, Ferenc Havasi said in his speech at the Central Committee session: "With these new enterprise management solutions, we believe it is possible to develop interest in protecting public property and increase it in the long term. It is possible to strengthen the workers' ownership awareness and attitude; a new content can be given to the already forgotten slogan, 'The factory is yours; you are building it for yourself!' With this it is possible to succeed in the long term in having the workers become interested, in addition to profits and income, in increasing the enterprise's property."

"...Division of Labor Among the Enterprises..."

[Eotvos] How will these and other solutions included in the resolution eliminate the contradictions you have listed, such as the overcentralization, the distorted enterprise structure?

[Sipos] We have already begun the reorganization of the economy's overconcerned enterprise structure, but we must go further. The desirable direction of reorganization is more or less clear, too: There is a need for more medium-sized and small enterprises. Through the increase of the member-enterprises' independence it is necessary to further develop the internal organizational and management system of the existing trusts, and in the case of the elimination of trusts, the member-enterprises can create associations on a voluntary basis in order to safeguard the advantages of cooperation.

The increase in the importance of small- and medium-sized enterprises does not mean that we unreservedly join the "Small is beautiful" movement. It is well known that there has been a debate underway for a long time in economic literature both in the socialist and capitalist countries concerning the role of small and large enterprises. All the signs are that, in this debate, it is necessary to differentiate between the various branches because the role and possibilities of small and large enterprises differ considerably from branch to branch. Research draws attention to the fact that large enterprises mostly rule the areas of capital requirements, while small enterprises appeal mostly to the areas requiring professional know-how. Technical development itself has a contradictory effect on the size of the enterprises. On the one hand, technical developments, and management and guidance by computer are enabling small enterprises to penetrate branches which a few years ago were the "hunting ground" of typically large enterprises. This is the situation, for instance, in the Japanese steel industry, where nowadays they are building "minifoundries" with a capacity between 100,000 and 1 million metric tons.

Some 64 such enterprises were in operation in Japan in 1982. Here the specific production cost is lower than in the big combines, and what is particularly important, they are adjusting more easily to the changing market conditions.

On the other hand, it can also be experienced that a certain division of labor is asserting itself between the small and large enterprises. During the first decades of U.S. production of semiconductors, small enterprises played some sort of partner role; they supplied the entrepreneurial readiness and market intermediary role to the large enterprises' basic research, capital, and skilled manpower. Later, an increasingly larger part of the production concentrated at the 10 largest enterprises. The advantages of serial production increased.

We are therefore talking here about a complex issue to which we must not give a schematic answer. But we cannot disregard particular domestic conditions, either. It must be taken into consideration that the internal structure of the large enterprises in Hungary is often 2 decades old, and, on the other hand, disbanding the large enterprises through administrative means in the framework of a campaign can cause disturbances in the same way as in the case of fusion, because the central organs with decisionmaking rights are thus unable to develop a rational organization "in the opposite direction" either. Therefore, the main road toward reducing enterprise concentration is first of all the founding of new enterprises, the reorganization of bankrupt enterprises through economic overhauling, and only in exceptional cases, the reorganization of existing operating enterprises.

Modern management is inconceivable without well-organized large enterprises. The situation of the large enterprises must be strengthened, not because of their political traditions. And not because the domestic large enterprises presumably can deal more easily with the Western mammoth firms, but because, with efficiently operating large enterprises, we will be unable to solve our problems in the second half of the century.

"...the Party Cannot Pass Responsibility to Anyone..."

[Eotvos] The driving force of the further development of the economic macromanagement system -- as shown also by the April resolution -- is the party. The very sensitivity toward new things and the capacity for change are the bases of the party's political successes, of the oft-mentioned consensus. Although the content and main methods of the party's economic activity have developed, the question arises: What is the character, direction, and extent of the modification needed in the modernization of economic management, in the political activity in the sphere of the economy?

[Sipos] Solving our economic problems indeed requires not only that the party set up correct economic policy tasks and that we continue to develop our economic macromanagement system, but it is also justified to review whether it is necessary to modernize the party's political activity in the sphere of economic management and economy.

In the years following liberation, the centralization of the exercise of power and the application of administrative means necessarily increased, and in the first half of the fifties, the party's central and district organs played a more important role than necessary in economic management. The consolidation following the counterrevolution changed the previous opinion and practice. The party increased the decisionmaking rights of the leaders and leading organs of the state and economic organs, and the party itself asserted its guiding role more and more through political means.

These principles were gradually accomplished from the mid-sixties. In spite of all this, there are still several shortcomings that hinder the party's successful economic management activity.

It still happens today, for instance, that the party organs, in addition to the principle guidance in the party, make decisions concerning concrete issues belonging to the sphere of the state organs. Of course, such duplication is occasionally inevitable. The problem is caused by the fact that this happens more than necessary also in regard to issues that can be solved by state decisions.

It can also be experienced that the district and enterprise party organizations merely repeat the decisions of the higher party organs. In the enterprises, the process of bringing interests to the surface, confronting them with one another, and synthesizing them is not successful enough because in many places the operation of enterprise democratic forums is merely formal, and as a result, in certain cases the party organs are trying to use their decisions to supplement the synchronization of interests.

All this does not change the fact that the historically important socioeconomic achievements in the past quarter of a century, the firmness of the people's power and socialist national unity, and the balanced domestic policy situation were all established by the party's policy supported by the masses, and the leading role it played in guiding socioeconomic processes, and its constant readiness for renewal. Economic activity serve the implementation of political strategy. The leading role of the party ensures the development of the people's economy in the direction suitable to the interests of the working masses.

The party is the leading force of society, the most general value-integrating organ of the political system. Following from its constitutional responsibilities, it is responsible for the state and development of society. Consequently, it is also the party's inalienable right and responsibility to undertake the political guidance of economic life. It is absolutely clear that the party cannot pass its responsibility for society and the economy to anyone, but in order to avoid more serious tensions or even crisis, the party must cooperate and share responsibility with various social organizations, the state and its institutions, the units pursuing economic activity, and the citizens.

The main principles of the party's role in the economy have been developed, and there is no justification for modifying them. From among these, it is necessary to place in the forefront political persuasion, mobilization, the correct cadre policy, wide-circle relations with masses, bringing interests to the surface, confronting them with one another and harmonizing them, and supervision. It is also necessary to review, however, which elements and methods of party guidance of the economy must be modified and made more exact in adjusting it to the changed socioeconomic conditions.

The party's economic policy determines that most important objectives and main directions of economic development. It establishes primarily political requirements for economic development that can be quantified. This does not preclude leading party organs from occasionally specifying concrete tasks. The correct way, however, is for state organs bearing independent political responsibility, primarily the government, to intervene specifically, and for the party to resort to means of intervention only in exceptional cases. This can create a basis also for enhancing the party's supervisory role and actual influence.

In addition to participation in economic policy, regional party organs should devote more energy to the creative application of economic policy and to helping and overseeing its implementation. They must intensify their cooperation with councils in shaping the directions of local economic development. At budgeted organizations, institutions, and state macromanagement organs, they should assert their influence more strongly through political means, and through the communists working at them. It is the fundamental task of enterprise and institute party organizations to aid the independent activity of enterprise economic management and its cooperation, as between partners, with social organizations in the interests of a successful implementation of economic policy. Their activity manifests itself primarily in making economic policy understood and accepted, in elaborating political requirements concerning its local application, in creating political prerequisites for its implementation, and in political supervision of the main processes. They must devote particular attention to favorably developing human factors and eliminating factors that hinder work efficiency. In general, conditions must be developed that strengthen regional, city, village, and workplace party organs in exposing interests, confronting them with each other, and synthesizing them -- that is, in politicization.

Following the political decision, the endeavors concerning the enterprises described here are at a stage where setting them down in a legal form is under way. It is important that our objectives should receive the necessary mass support as a result of being well-understood. At the same time, we must take care that their intermittent implementation does not cause disorders.

INTERNAL TRADE REPORT ON SPENDING, GOODS SUPPLY

LD310308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] In the first half of the year, at comparable prices, the population purchased about 0.5 percent more than during the same period last year. According to a report by the Ministry of Internal Trade, the supply of goods was generally balanced, although shortages continued to exist. Thus, for example, there were periodical shortages of Rama margarine or potatoes. There is less fruit than during the same time last year, while the vegetable and fruit prices are more than 30 percent higher than in 1983, states the report of the Ministry of Internal Trade.

Price Increases

LD301911 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- In the first six months of 1984 Hungarians spent 223.500 million forints on commodities, 9.2 per cent more at current prices and 0.5 per cent more at comparative prices than in a similar period of last year, a report by the Ministry of Internal Trade stated. Calculated at current prices, the sales of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco increased by 7.6 per cent, those of clothing articles [figure indistinct] per cent, and miscellaneous industrial goods by 10.9 per cent. In June 1984 retail trade turnover was 8.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS 26 JULY

AU301526 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim, Kuwaiti defense minister, who at the head of a delegation visited our country for a few days at the invitation of Minister of Defense and Army General Lajos Czinege, concluded his official visit to Hungary.

The Kuwaiti military delegation discussed issues of mutual interest to both sides, acquainted itself with Hungary's political and economic achievements and cultural sights, as well as the conditions of serving, training, and the forms, methods, and means of education of the soldiers of our People's Army.

The Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim-led delegation left Hungary on Thursday, 26 July.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 30 JULY

LD302059 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- Nicaraguan Internal Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco Gutierrez, member of the Sandinist Assembly and the Economic Council, and government delegation visited Hungary July 25-28. The visit took place in accordance with the agreements concluded during the recent visit to Budapest of Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta. Delegation included senior members of the Ministries of Industry, Agriculture, Health and Planning.

The delegation held talks on bilateral economic relations with Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and representatives of other ministries.

Deputy Prime Minister and National Planning Office President Lajos Faluvegi met the delegation.

MARJAI, GDR'S WEISS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD272032 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 27 (MTI) -- On Friday in Budapest Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Gerhard Weiss, permanent CMEA representative of the German Democratic Republic, who spent his holidays in Hungary. At the friendly meeting Jozsef Marjai and Gerhard Weiss reviewed timely issues of bilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation and exchanged views about issues of further developing socialist economic integration.

MARJAI, BULGARIA'S DOYNOV VIEW DEVELOPING TIES

LD281812 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 28 (MTI) -- On Saturday, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Ognyan Doynov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, minister of machine engineering and electronics, who is spending his holidays in Hungary. Also present at the meeting was Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi. The sides reviewed the state of dynamically developing Hungarian-Bulgarian economic cooperation, and exchanged views about issues in connection with further developing many-sided industrial cooperation and production specialization between the two countries and between the CMEA countries.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO UK ENDS TOUR -- Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- Queen Elizabeth II met Dr Rezso Banyasz, Hungary's ambassador to the United Kingdom, on a farewell visit on the expiry of his mandate. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 30 Jul 84 LD]

COURTS CONTINUE AMNESTY ACT PROCEEDINGS

10,500 Apply

LD302222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] To date, courts have issued decisions concerning application of amnesty for nearly 10,500 people. Nearly 2,200 people sentenced to prison terms have been pardoned. Also, courts have discontinued penal proceedings against over 6,300 people.

14,488 Benefit

LD310944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] So far, 14,488 people either sentenced by courts or under temporary detention have benefited from the amnesty, including 830 women. Of these, 450 persons are the perpetrators of crimes committed for political reasons.

Implementation in Szczecin

LD302238 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The implementation of the Sejm Amnesty Act in Szczecin Voivodship is proceeding efficiently. Every day several dozen people who have been granted amnesty by the court leave penal establishments and places of detention. Until the end of last week, the amnesty encompassed 1,750 people. The most numerous group is composed of 1,045 people whose proceedings were discontinued. This group includes 213 people who were under investigation for politically motivated crimes. Sentences were remitted in cases of 681 people. The smallest group, only 22 people, had their sentences reduced because the amnesty was applied in the first place toward those who should leave penal establishments as soon as possible, namely women and juvenile delinquents.

FRASYNIUK DISAPPEARS AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON

NC301555 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 30 (AFP) -- Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, 31-year old former president of the Solidarity trade union in Wroclaw, disappeared following his release from prison Friday, according to reliable sources in the southwestern Polish town. The former head of the underground leadership of Solidarity was met at the Laczyca prison by his attorney, Lech Adamczyk, on Friday morning. After Mr Frasyniuk changed clothes at the home of a local preacher, the two men set out for the Jasna Gora sanctuary, 150 km (93 miles) away, the sources said. But they apparently did not arrive there, and Mr Frasyniuk's wife Krystyna notified the authorities Sunday evening that her husband was missing.

A sanctuary spokesman told AFP that if Mr Frasyniuk had arrived at Jasna Gora he would have "certainly known."

Mr. Frasyniuk had just been released under the newly-enacted government amnesty. He was arrested in October 1982 and sentenced to six years in prison. That sentence was cut in half under the July 1983 amnesty but last May, he received six more months for insulting the director of Barczeno prison, where he had been imprisoned until recently.

SUPREME COURT TO CONSIDER VOTER PROTESTS

LD301908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] By virtue of Article 91, Paragraph 2 of the Election Law for the People's Councils, the state electoral commission has sent to the Supreme Court nine voters' protests. The protests contain charges related to irregularities concerning the election of some councillors, or irregularities regarding the way the elections were conducted 17 June.

The justifications for these charges will be examined by the Supreme Court.

OSTROLEKA DEPUTY VOIVODA DISMISSED FROM POST

LD301505 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] After consultation with the Ostroleka Voivodship People's Council, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Engineer Zdzislaw Remiszewski from the post of deputy voivoda in connection with the established fact that he took part in collective drinking of alcohol during working hours at the Przasnysz Housing Cooperative Board.

FRIENDSHIP GAME PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING

LD301802 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jul (PAP) -- Sportsmen are busy getting ready for the friendship games in Poland, and work is in full swing on the sports facilities which will receive the sportsmen in August and September. Poland is organizing the friendship games in three sports: modern pentathlon, equestrian sport, and judo.

The horsemen will arrive first. From 17-19 August the equestrian events will be held in Ksieze, near Walbrzych, with sportsmen from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Spain, Poland, the USSR, the FRG, and the CSSR participating. Preparations are now being made in Ksieze. The second spectators' stand is now ready. Rooms are being prepared for sportsmen in the old 12th century Piast castle. The second stage of the games will be the all-round horsemen's competition at Dzikow (23-26 September). Dzikow needs no publicity. Everything is practically completed, and only the route of the cross-country race is being marked out.

Leading pentathlon athletes of the world will meet in Warsaw 5-9 September. The organizers have already received applications from sports associations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Netherlands, Italy, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Sweden. Leading Polish pentathlon athletes will also take part. Fans hope (Janusz Peciak), who has been complaining of health problems lately, will take part.

Warsaw fans will be able to see judo competitors from nine countries. The competition will take place in the hall of the Military Engineering Academy.

The judo events will be held 24-26 August. The organizers have received confirmation of attendance from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, the USSR, and the CSSR. Warsaw industrial enterprises will be patrons of teams from some countries.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AU301845 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Dominican Republic, inspired by a desire to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between their countries and nations, decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level as of 25 July 1984. The two governments express their conviction that the establishment of diplomatic relations will contribute to promoting the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Dominican Republic in numerous areas in their mutual interests and in the interest of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN-USSR SOCIETY CELEBRATED

AU302000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1984 — In marking 50 years since the foundation of the association "The Friends of the USSR" upon the initiative and under the guidance of the RCP, a meeting took place in Bucharest, on July 30, attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, representatives of the executive of the Foreign Ministry, members of the Bureau of the Steering Committee of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, RCP activists, representatives of the mass and public organizations, working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

Members of the Bucharest embassy of the Soviet Union were present.

Professor Leonida Gherasim, D., [as received] alternate member of the CC of the RCP, member of the Bureau of the Steering Committee of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, and L.I. Boyko, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the celebrated event. They highlighted the fruitful activity deployed by the association for the two neighbouring countries' mutual acquaintance and rapprochement, for the strengthening of the links of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian people and the peoples of the Soviet Union. It was particularly emphasized taht these links, profoundly rooted in the two peoples' past of struggle, acquired an ever richer content in the years of socialist construction. The speakers stressed that the meetings and summit talks had a decisive role in the development of the multilateral relations between the RCP and the CPSU, of the economic, scientific, cultural and technological cooperation between Romania and the USSR, opening everytime new and fertile prospects to the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. [Passage indistinct] friendship and multilateral collaboration between the two countries.

MILATOVIC RESIGNS FROM LCY CC PRESIDIUM

LD301744 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Jagos Stojanovic report from 30 July Montenegro LC Central Committee session]

[Excerpt] The Central Committee of the Montenegro LC accepted at its session today Veljko Milatovic's request to be relieved of the function of member of the LCY Central Committee and thus also of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Milatovic had submitted this request, as the journalists were officially told, from the motive of the renewal of cadres, in line with the principles of the cadre policy in force in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

DJURANOVIC SPEAKS AT MONTENEGRO LC CC SESSION

LD301759 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Titograd, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Taking part in the debate at the session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee today, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, spoke about political activity by groups and individuals which contained elements of subversiveness directed at undermining our constitutional order and social system. Stressing that such an activity is waged at a time when the working class of our country was making exceptional efforts and sacrifices to overcome the economic difficulties and when organized socialist forces are involved in solving the most important socioeconomic and sociopolitical problems, Djuranovic stressed that attempts are made to cloak this anticonstitutional activity with the veil of alleged concern about the freedom of opinion and human rights in our country being threatened.

Since they do not find props in the country, the exponents of this activity are relying with growing intensity on the support of certain circles abroad which again in turn, by using their links and information received from individuals in the country, by using half-truths and the manner of political sensationalism, have started a political propaganda campaign against our country in individual papers and some radio and TV stations, by proclaiming us to be almost a country with a totalitarian regime in which human rights and freedoms are threatened.

Though it is perfectly clear to these foreign circles that this is not a question of the violation of human rights and freedoms, though the broadest world public knows full well that Socialist Yugoslavia is in fact a country with a well-developed system of direct socialist democracy in which millions of working people and citizens participate in the management of social affairs, from the local community and basic organizations of associated labor to the federation, in which there is the broadest democratic organization of the masses, such as the SAWPY, which makes possible the expression of political freedoms and views, and what is most important, the political action which plays a decisive role in the resolution of urgent social problems. Despite all this, individual circles abroad have got down to the thankless dirty work which contains elements of interference in our internal affairs, as they have many times before. In this connection, petitions are also written which try to convince the world public of the alleged crude threat to human rights and freedoms in Yugoslavia by putting forward examples of the anticommunist Djilas and those like him. It goes without saying that this refers to rights and freedoms as they are understood and treated in a multiparty system and in the social relations of bourgeois society.

If, however, one asks the question: Where has all this come from and why, then one will see perfectly clearly that the undermining activity by groups and individuals in our country is based on a negation of the values of the social system of socialist self-management and from this follows the promotion of direct democracy on one hand, and the development of political activity to change this system and restore a multi-party system of bourgeois democracy, on the other. In this regard, an attempt is made to cover this up with various trappings of democratic spirit, democratic alternatives and such like. According to the exponents of this political propaganda campaign matters are clear: The system of socialist self-management is an illusion just as it is an illusion to build socialism anyway. Because, among other things "substantiation" is available -- a group of intellectuals in Yugoslavia has been prevented from expressing their opinion and repressive measures have been taken against it, this allegedly being the proof that there are no human rights and freedoms.

Thus the old, well-known story is repeated according to which at times we are offered a one-party and at times a multiparty system as a replacement for our self-management systems, although it is well known that the system of socialist self-management has developed and is developing as a negation of one and the other, and that both the one-party and the multiparty systems are opposed to the constitutional principles, and although the political activity for the restoration of the multiparty system or establishment of a one-party system is anticonstitutional in character.

It is interesting that these very same foreign circles were not alarmed by alleged violations of human rights and freedoms when once before, individuals who were working to set up a so-called new communist party of Yugoslavia were prosecuted on the basis of provisions of the law and when they were sentenced on the basis of the existing criminal law on grounds of undermining the constitutional order. At that time there were no petitions or anti-Yugoslav commentaries. Does this not also show the true meaning and substance of the present propaganda political campaign which some Western public media have embarked upon?

It is difficult to avoid the impression that the aim is to test some already known methods from the arsenal of the special war which are designed to exploit every possibility for destabilization, for undermining the prestige of the country and its constitutional order. Since the concern for so-called human rights and freedoms and for the protection of dissidents who are allegedly suffering for freedom of expression is one of the attractions for the Western public, well, here is the moment which should be made use of because a group of intellectuals in Yugoslavia is facing court proceedings. It is evident that in this way and at this point in time our strength and resolve is being tested. Will we, in view of the economic difficulties and the social problems in this connection, persist along the course of socialist self-management, independence and nonalignment? Or more precisely, will we now give in; are we now vulnerable to pressure?

But let us return to the question: What do individuals and groups who have found themselves to be the target of the Criminal Law want?

There is the erroneous notion that what is involved is some kind of anarcholiberalism Such an assessment could sow confusion in the public both at home and abroad. Even some of our friends abroad tell us: Well, so what; how can the view of these individuals harm you?

If one analyzes the points of departure of these groups and individuals however, then it becomes clear that what is involved is not a threat to freedom of expression or someone's "guilt" in this connection, but rather a political action directed against the foundations of the constitutional order, under the shield of the alleged defense of human rights and freedoms.

The entire tale about freedoms, in fact serves as a cover-up for political activity, the target of which is the system of self-management, the federal order of the country and the League of Communists as the leading ideopolitical force in socialist development.

That it is no coincidence that these are the main targets of the attack, Djuranovic said, is shown by what they have chosen as the subject of their attacks, by the aims which they champion, by what is offered in exchange for the social system of self-management and by who they rely on in the country and abroad and how. The activity of these groups and individuals has all the characteristics of the bourgeois political right wing. In fact the intention is to compromise everything that represents the foundation of socialist society in our country, everything that constitutes the basis of society's cohesion. This so-called concern for freedom of expression and the alleged defense of human rights, which serves them as a cover for their counterrevolutionary activities, goes so far that they do not hesitate to compromise the judiciary and the legal system in general, because by resorting to pressures, petitions, hunger strikes and insinuations against the security organs they would like to avoid having to bear the legal consequences of the activity aimed at undermining the social order. The clamor about violation of bourgeois freedoms and human rights serves them even as a cover for action against whole nations in our country and for offering solutions along the line of the abolition of individual republics. This may be interpreted as freedom of expression by Amnesty International and similar self-appointed guardians of human rights, but in essence it amounts to calling back to life the specters of the past. Our people paid a very high price to make sure that these specters never returned.

Hence the need for an effort to be made at this moment of social development by the leading forces of our society, above all the LC, an effort which will draw a clear demarcation line between what is genuine criticism in keeping with the further development of socialist self-management and direct socialist democracy on one hand and the political activity of groups and individuals who act from anti-self-management and antisocialist positions, which are pulling backwards, on the other hand.

It should be admitted that in this sphere, too, political opportunism has established itself in numerous environments and the LC is on the defensive, it is not making the right moves at the right time. As a result of this we face two sets of consequences: First of all there is the situation in which activity against the foundations of self-managing socialism and national equality is gaining scope and momentum and often imposes itself as an alternative when problems are being settled, and in which there is an attempt to create the impression of a struggle for progress through talk of democracy. Then, also, in these circumstances matters are often let go to such an extent, that owing to the elements of destructive and subversive and essentially counterrevolutionary activity, repressive measures become unavoidable, measures which would not have been necessary if our ideopolitical action had been timely, clear and effective. As a rule, whenever repressive measures become unavoidable (in the case of justified suspicion that what we have is a real violation of constitutional and legal norms which protect the constitutional order) and when well-organized and clear ideopolitical action is also lacking, there is always plenty of room for certain misunderstandings on the part of the public and there is also a need to explain and justify the adoption of these measures which though necessary are nevertheless unpopular.

Hence the need to standardize at the ideopolitical level political assessments and attitudes with regard to activities which cannot be described as social criticism for socialist and self-managing positions but which are politically destructive, this having the character of political subversion. In such cases the criminal legislation should inevitably be consistently applied.

It is necessary to draw lessons from the practice so far, which point to ideopolitical defensiveness and blatant political opportunism by organized socialist forces in many environments with regard to the struggle against activities of groups and individuals holding **antisocialist** positions and directed at undermining the constitutional order and at political destabilization. In this context it is our duty to analyze critically and with full openness, all our omissions and weaknesses, all those flaws in the implementation of the social role of the LC, which provided the opportunity for action by antiself-management forces. It is inevitable that repressive measures, no matter how necessary they might be, (after all they are a component part of any social system) could have an unfavorable reflection also on our public and on the public abroad and therefore everything should be done to have such measures applied when there are no other ways and means of overcoming that which undermines our social order.

Yet another lesson is important. Our party has always registered great successes among the masses and in implementing its program when it had fought for every man, when it had tried not to chase away, with its sectarianism or bureaucratism, anyone who is ready to fight for the self-management system, for the consolidation of national equality, for our country's independent position, And vice versa. Our positions always weakened the more sectarian our attitude was; or if we did not accept substantiated criticism; if we did not resolutely strive to include in our action, in our struggle all the creative initiatives and well-intentioned proposals, suggestions, and recommendations.

At this point in time what we need is for all creative forces of society, which have a socialist and self-managing orientation to join the struggle to overcome the current economic and social problems within the framework of the numerous institutions of our system. Hence, our political line, too, must be entirely clearly defined and resolutely implemented on this front of our struggle. In this connection the following should be constantly stressed and reiterated: What is necessary for the implementation of direct socialist democracy and the increasingly broader spheres of development of socialist self-managing relations is to fight more resolutely and through better organization as well as with more political and democratic feeling and sense in the LC ranks against phenomena of political monopoly which we continue to face in implementing the role of the party, as well as against elements of bureaucratism which are still present in our work and in our attitudes. These tendencies and phenomena are in fact one of the obstacles to speedier and fuller implentation of the social function of SAWPY, as the broadest peoples front in resolving urgent social problems as well as the broadest framework for the expression of creative forces of the working people and citizens, for political dialogue, for social criticism, for the initiative of the masses, for the deepening of consistent socialist democracy.

Session Report

LD302241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Titograd, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming debate on the implementation of the LCY ideopolitical role in society and consolidation of its ability to act will be effective if it is an open, critical, and self-critical confrontation by party organizations, organs, and Communists with the real state of self-management and the real problems of the working people and citizens in one's environment and with one's own practice in resolving current social issues. Opting for this general attitude, the Montenegro LC Central Committee determined at its session today the tasks of Communists of Montenegro in the all-LCY debate on the role of the ideopolitical vanguard of our working class, working people, and citizens, stressing that we have entered the stage of social development when qualitative changes in the work of the LC, other sociopolitical organizations, and self-management and state organs are necessary.

The debate, the session chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic stressed, must not succumb to verbalism, to a dry, selfish [prakticist] approach to social problems and party issues and to formalistic carrying-out of the major obligations of all communists in the forthcoming ideopolitical activity.

Having stressed that today's session of the Central Committee will be of assistance to basic and municipal LC organizations, in analyzing the real state of self-management and social problems in the next party debate, Andjelko Kovacevic, member of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium, noted in his introductory speech that one could not be satisfied with the degree of unity of action in the LC. The discrepancy between the established policy and the situation in many spheres of social life is far too big. Numerous actions have been taken and they have yielded initial results, but they falter quickly, nevertheless, compromises are easily consented to, established party attitudes are being watered down.

Many basic organizations of the LC are not ideopolitically trained to recognize the working class and political substance of many nonself-management and antisocialist interests and tendencies and they identify themselves only too easily with one-sided interests. Their activity often reached only the problems of own basic organization of associated labor, their own work organization, their own local and sociopolitical community. In many environments, Andjelko Kovacevic said, organizations of the LC are by their ideosocial and moral identity of such a structure that the working class mentality is exposed to being constantly pushed to the periphery of influence. The work of self-managing organs and delegate bodies in such circumstances is often the target of powerful pressure by technobureaucratism, group-property and entrepreneurial behavior and various forms of municipal egotism and etatist monopoly.

The LC organizations in practice, Kovacevic said, often wonder aimlessly between two extremes: either communists operate in a neutral manner, in a non-militant way, by losing continuity and persistence in action, or they operate from positions of power, adopting rigid attitudes or opting for the method of issuing directives. Communists are not trained enough to address meetings of workers, working people and citizens and to test in this way the value of their attitudes, to rally people around them in this way, mobilizing them along the line of the general interest and building their unity in the self-managing and delegate decisionmaking.

"Quite often, a low ideological and political ability to recognize and clear up problems and condtradictions in society and look for the best solutions, is camouflaged by general political hullabaloo, appeals and warnings about the gravity of the situation, about the need to change it and in this context, in barren discussions, in which the equality of all views and opinions is stressed, and agreements containing impermissible differences reached. Thus many organizations have been turned into debating clubs in which a life which is divorced from reality and self-centered prevails. Under the guise of concern for overcoming weaknesses and resolving problems more speedily there is resort to facile labelling of others, communicating attitudes which are binding on others only and thus what comes to the surface is a petty bureaucratic spirit and a great illusion about how everything can be resolved quickly and easily if an organization relies on its own bureaucratic lack of progressiveness even when, in collusion with technocratic forces, decisions are made on behalf of workers and at their expense," Andjelko Kovacevic said.

The way out of these weaknesses and this deformation is, in his words, the offensive and united ideopolitical activity of the LC in all institutions of the political, and in particular, of the delegate system, timely clarification of various ideopolitical views and attitudes and decisive and consistent differentiation in implementing the established policy. Differentiation must be a constant process, the mark of every action and not an activity in the nature of a campaign.

The LC should rid itself of all members whose Communist conviction is eroded and taken over by petit-bourgeois and petty-ownership consciousness and opportunism, hesitation and faintheartedness and whom their own bureaucratism has led into conflict with the true interests of the working class, that is, the LCY program, Andjelko Kovacevic, member of the Presidium of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, stressed.

He went on to stress that the implementation of the LC's role will increasingly arise as will the question of the implementation of the role of the political, and in particular, of the delegate system and the role of the Socialist Alliance as the political basis.

Should the LC, with its ideopolitical and social action, not create systematically the conditions for the consistent realization of the social role of the Socialist Alliance, then it will inevitably become an increasing factor of stagnation in the development of direct socialist self-management democracy and will turn into an ideological sect divorced from the working class and its historical interests, and in this way objectively speaking, the opportunity will be provided for the emergence on the social scene of various antisocialist and antiself-managing forces Kovacevic warned.

The chief and decisive task before us, Andjelko Kovacevic said, is the struggle for a dynamic and continuous development of the socialist and self-managing relation as the basic production relation and in this context for the further democratization and humanization of social relations.

This is the chief orientation and also the most efficient weapon from thepoint of view of the struggle against the old and new opponents of this path, he stressed. Therefore, the responsibility lies with the LC to prevent and overcome everything which drags towards stagnation and the loss of prospects. The prospects of our social development will depend increasingly, and almost crucially, on the extent to which the presentday and new generations of the young rallied around the LCY program, will be capable of taking on, with their creative involvement, the responsibility for the development of socialist self-management and affirm themselves as the creative and responsible subject of the development of society's productive forces.

During several hours of critical discussion several useful proposals were made in connection with the conduct of the future discussion and the need was pointed out for concrete and consistent action by the LC on the basis of the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and the need for consistent differentiation of the members on the basis of their contribution to the carrying out of the tasks set.

The forum type of work and separation from the grass roots are dangerous to a party which is and should be a vanguard party, said Cedo Jovetic.

For the LC's practical action it is now most important to assess the extent to which it is firmly linked with the everyday interests and actions of the working class, working people and progressive forces, without in the course of doing so losing sight even for one moment of the long-term goals of the revolution and socialism, Svetozar Durutovic stressed.

Recalling the attitude in the proposed conclusions of the LCY Central Committee in which it is said that in the development of self-management we have reached a crossroads at which the further destiny, nature, and scope of socialist self-management will be decided, Stanka Glomazic stressed that every member of the LCY and even every honest citizen who is for socialism must give a lot of thought to this serious assessment.

Advocating the consistent differentiation of members of the LC on the basis of how they carry out the tasks set them, Vojislav Dosljak noted that we should not allow the activities aimed at implementing the conclusions of the 13th session to be led by the people who were not ready to do more than criticize the existing state of affairs, which was partly caused by them, rather this activity should be led by those honest Communists who had proved themselves in the course of our development so far to be unwavering fighters for the implementation of the tasks set for Communists and the working class.

Veselin Djuranovic stressed the great importance of the direction in which this basic political course of action, which was contained in the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, should be aimed now at the start of the all-party action. In his words, the Central Committee should further elaborate these political-ideological orientations so that the action could be aimed at those main fundamental aspects from which the Central Committee had proceeded in defining the draft conclusions.

Owing to this I think that now, at the start, it is necessary to provide a definition, in the real ideopolitical sense of the word, of the political course which we should follow throughout the country, in all the spheres, in all organizations and in all leaderships of the LC, Djuranovic said.

This is a political course which should lead to definite changes, to a definite opening of a process which will mean a further self-managing transformation of society on one hand and the development of the LC as a leading ideopolitical force in new conditions on the other hand.

Djuranovic advocated a clear definition of the front of action, because, he stressed, if we spread ourselves along a broad front without a beginning and end, then it is obvious that we cannot expect those results which we ought to expect from this all-party action.

Cedomire Djuranovic expressed the view that a realistic assessment of the state of affairs in every sphere was an indispensable basis for the success of the action. He also stressed, as a prerequisite for success, the need to develop a greater degree of unity in the LC and to prevent the coexistence of diverse ideological and interest-based orientations, which was also a serious threat to its ideological unity and unity of action.

Noting that we had been searching since the Sixth LCY Congress for a new concept and a transformation of the party from the party in power to the ideological and political vanguard of the working class, a party of the masses and a factor of their socialist awareness, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee expressed the view that in practice we had not yet realized that new ideopolitical concept of the role of the party in conditions of socialist self-management. At the 11th LCY Congress, he said, we further elaborated and deepened the theses and attitude on the party as an internal, motive and cohesionproviding force of our system and not a force independent of the system, outside or above it. The problem is, Zarkovic said, that we are very slow in implementing these decisions of the congress. The most important task of the forthcoming all-party debate is to give a reply to the question of why this should be and what we must do to ensure that things are not the same in the future.

Radenko Radovic, Sajma Zajnilagic, Zorica Kovacevic, Milorad Babic, Milka Brkovic and Radomir Vujovic also took part in the discussion.

At its session today the Montenegro LC Central Committee accepted Veljko Milatovic's request to be relieved of the function of member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Veljko Milatovic was motivated in submitting his request by the renewal of cadres in line with the cadre policy principles in force in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

Lieutenant Colonel General Dragoje Radocevic was relieved of his membership in the Montenegro LC Central Committee at his request, as he is leaving to take up a post outside the republic.

The Central Committee thanked Comrades Milatovic and Rakocevic for the contribution which they had made to its work and Comrade Milatovic also for his work in the LCY Central Committee.

Milovan Djurickovic was elected as a member of the Montenegro LC Central Committee.

At its session the Central Committee endorsed the nomination of Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic as candidate for the membership of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the nomination of Comrade Marko Orlandic as candidate for the office of president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee.

ADMIRAL MAMULA SPEAKS AT MT SAMARICA RALLY

LD272136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0933 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Samarica, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- The people of Banija and Sisak made an inestimable contribution to our struggle for national liberation. Several partisan detachments and five brigades, three of which were decorated with the Order of People's Hero, were formed in this area. During the war, attacked from every quarter, Samarica burned and gasped but never surrendered, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, said in his speech at the majestic people's rally on legendary Mt Samarica.

The war and revolution were announced in the area of Croatia 43 years ago today by the first shot to be fired in the uprising, one the series of shots through which, throughout Yugoslavia, our nations and nationalities expressed their pride and love of freedom and their firm resolve to defend the right to live on their native soil and prevent the horrifying fratricidal war, to decide their own destiny. Throughout the war we tied down 30-35 enemy divisions and numerous quisling forces in the Yugoslav war theatre. In this way we combined strategic action with the allied forces in the most direct manner, and toward the end of the war the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia became a part of the United Allied Front of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia which closed the southern part of the ring round fascist Germany.

Despite some attempts to minimize Yugoslavia's contribution to victory over fascism, it is widely known in the world today, the federal secretary stated, that we were not at the "end of column" and that we did not wait for anyone to bring us freedom. We stood abreast of the members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, among which the USSR bore the main burden of the war.

Branko Mamula went on to stress in his speech that the nations and nationalities of Croatia had made a great contribution to victory in the war of national liberation. This is faithfully illustrated by the fact that in 1941 out of the total number of 12,000 members of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia [SKOJ] about 11,000 were on the soil of Croatia. During the war, he went on, 5 corps, 17 divisions, 65 brigades, and a large number of detachments and smaller units were formed in Croatia during the war of national liberation. Croatia produced 283 people's heroes, 42 of whom were from Banija and from Sisak.

In recent years, especially since Comrade Tito's death, Mamula noted, various speculations have been voiced about the authenticity of our revolution and the legitimacy of its leadership, including Comrade Tito personally. We, especially our younger generation, are given new strategic ideas and doctrines about the conduct of the war of national liberation and new concepts of all the offensives. It is almost as if the conclusion is being imposed on us that we should have waited for the Allies to liberate us and that we should have stayed hidden away from the operational thrusts and garrison of the enemy forces and confined ourselves to attacks on sentries and supplies. This, Mamula stressed, is an attempt to alter the truth and the history of the war of national liberation and the revolution and that is not only insolence to the surviving participants, but also an insult to and betrayal of all those who laid down their lives to create the new Yugoslav community.

Speaking about developments in international relations, the federal secretary for national defense said that the exacerbation of political and economic relations and the intensified arms race between the big powers and the blocs are not slackening. Moreover, in recent years they have assumed unprecedented proportions. Along with the strengthening of the military factor and the use of force in international relations increasing encouragement is also given to other forms of threatening the security of individual countries. Economic means are increasingly used as a factor in the aggressive doctrines of the more highly developed countries.

It is realistic to conclude, Mamula said, that in coming years the crisis will be even deeper because of the uneven development of science and technology and that the gap will grow wider between the most highly developed countries, holders of the scientific and technological monopoly, and the medium-developed countries, and especially between the developed north and underdeveloped south.

In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the size and composition of the mobile armed forces, and their strike ability to intervene in regions where relations are not satisfactory and exacerbation and conflict are expected. Not even the wider area around us has been spared. On the contrary, enormous military might is being concentrated in the Mediterranean and our neighborhood and conditions are being created to accommodate forces needed for intervention. Since the very beginning, the adopted strategies of transferring military operations onto the enemy's territory in our geostrategic area, and particularly things we hear and read about forward defense on the part of our national territory, objectively threaten the security of our country. We are also aware of open claims to our territory, Mamula said. We join, Mamula stressed, all those peace-loving, progressive, and democratic countries, movements, and forces which hold the view that the continuation and deepening of the negative processes, especially in the military field, could reach a critical level, when it will be difficult to avoid the use of the power of the Armed Forces, even on a large scale.

Speaking about the current internal situation and the problems confronting us, the federal secretary for national defense recalled that one's own way has always called for risk and sacrifices, but there never has been and never could be any alternative to it. We had to overcome the forces that opposed this, both on the left and on the right. In this connection he mentioned 1948, 1966, and the early seventies, adding that in recent years these forces have been looking for an opportunity. They are exploiting our country's economic difficulties and social problems, he added.

The fact that the existing situation is in many ways a result of our own failures, irrational investing, narrowmindedness, promotion of republican and provincial development disregarding the interests of the rest of the Yugoslav community and the absence of practical action by the LC and other socialist forces has encouraged them to belittle and attack the constitutional order, legal institutions, and standards of behavior.

The fact that they did not succeed in the seventies is explained away by them as due to Tito's personality and authority. There is no doubt, Mamula noted, that Tito's personality, as in all other crucial periods of the more recent history, played an enormous role and that things were easier under his leadership. But the fact is neglected that the dispossession of the outdated etatist sociopolitical system could not induce anyone to want to return to the multiparty system, capitalist economic relations, national hatred and conflicts in our multinational community, because such a state of affairs ended in a fratricidal war in 1941.

Today, when we are without Tito, some people in the country and their friends abroad think that we are less resistant and probably also less determined to oppose these same anti-Yugoslav and counterrevolutionary attempts. They should be clearly shown, Branko Mamula stressed, that there has been no change in this new situation; a situation in which we are struggling, with great efforts, sacrifices, and self-denial, to restore our economic relations to health and further improve relations within Yugoslavia's socialist and self-managing society.

Recalling the enormous results achieved by Yugoslavia in postwar development, Mamula noted that on the road of workers' self-management it is necessary to overcome group and partial interests, municipal, regional, provincial and republican egoisms and that the state structures, both the federal and the republican and provincial ones, must be given their appropriate place. There is no more room, he said, for the realization of the basic goals of self-management throughout the whole of Yugoslavia if the republics and provinces isolate themselves egoistically within their own areas. The very sociopolitical system may be threatened and the economic system is already affected by all the consequences of such isolation.

The intention is also to confront us with the dilemma of staying on the road of self-management and socialism or of abandoning it, because it is well known that this is the foundation of Yugoslav unity and future and our country's security. We should not, likewise, Mamula noted, be deaf to those aspects of sociopolitical and economic solutions that failed the practical test over the past 10 years.

The federal secretary for national defense went on to say that the further development of socialist self-managing relations was inseparable from the struggle for the consistent implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, adding that the fate and further course of our revolution depended on it. The battle for the development of self-management and the implementation of the policy of stabilization cannot be won unless there is firm ideopolitical unity in the LCY. Consequently the LC must rid itself more quickly of anything that weakens its unity and ability to act, anything ranging from opportunism, expediency, and the particularist way of thinking to the appearance of sectarianism in its ranks. The nationwide discussion due to be held up to the end of this year on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee is an opportunity to critically examine the situation and to adopt concrete programs of action in every environment, especially in connection with the implementation of the policy of stabilization.

The federal secretary for national defense then spoke about efforts being made to further strengthen our country's defensive capability. It is very important that the awareness of millions of working people and citizens, who are organizing defense and protection as their own inalienable right and their patriotic and all-Yugoslav obligation of the highest order, has reached complete maturity. With this the importance of the concept of all-people's defense surpasses its defense and protection functions and becomes a sociopolitical mobilizing factor and motive for numerous other solutions. Over the past 15 years organization, training, and other preparations have been brought to the level that ensures that our society will not be caught unprepared.

Both the combat and support elements of the armed forces continue intensified training. The world -- and our own Armed Forces as well -- is confronted with the problem of how to manage in view of the increasingly shorter period of time available for training and the extraordinary complexity of combat means and equipment. We believe, Mamula said, that so far we have been successful in coping with this. We are looking for ways of doing so in the future as well, even if military service happens to be shortened.

About 80 percent of our armament and military equipment is made at home. All the combat technology for armored and mechanized units is made by us, and the same applies to antiarmor combat. For air defense we produce most of what we need. Over the next few years we will ensure the development of all the basic air defense combat means and their fire control systems. We produce all kinds of infantry weapons and artillery in quantities sufficient for our own armament and for export to friendly, primarily nonaligned, countries. Our exports have long exceeded our imports of weapons and equipment. The Air Force and the Navy are introducing new combat means and equipment at the same rate. Two types of aircraft and two types of helicopter are under construc tion and initial work is beginning on scientific-technological research and development of aircraft for the end of this century and for replacing the present generation of aircraft. [At 1442 GMT on 27 July TANJUG issued a "correction" to the speech deleting last sentence of paragraph]

With the renewal of cadres, the federal secretary for national defense said, we are ensuring full continuity between the war and postwar generations. We are successfully passing our war experience and the class-revolutionary and people's spirit of Tito's Army on to the younger generations of officers. Our Armed Forces unite in themselves all the essential characteristics of our self-managing socialist and democratic social development. In solidarity with their working class and people they share all the hardships we encounter on the thorny road of sociohistorical progress. Such a social and revolutionary character gives our Armed Forces the right to bear with pride the colors of a truly freedom-loving People's Army, which has grown on the glorious traditions of Tito's fearless partisans. Such Armed Forces represent a sure guarantee of our freedom and independence and our own unhindered way of socialist self-management development of the country, said Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.

GLIGORIJEVIC ON ECONOMIC LAG IN SERBIAN SR

LD310952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- In an interview to be published in BORBA tomorrow, Slobodan Gligorijevic, president of the Serbian Assembly, talks about long-term economic problems of Serbia proper, excluding the two provinces. He lays special stres on the fact that in recent years Serbia proper has been lagging behind the rest of Yugoslavia, particularly in the level of investment growth. In the period after 1970 per capita investment in Serbia proper was about 14 percent below the average for the country as a whole. A substantial fall in Serbia's participation in the country's tota investments from almost 27 percent in the sixties to 22 percent in the period after 1970 was mostly due to the fact that Serbia proper had to meet all its material obligations toward the federation, including development assistance for the underdeveloped an developing areas. Gligorijevic also stressed that Serbia, like the rest of the country, has not been immune to wrong investment programs and other mistakes in its development policy.

However, all the analyses carried so far by federal and republican institutions indicat that the effectiveness of economic investments in Serbia proper is the highest in the country. For this reason, according to Gligorijevic, long-term causes of Serbia's economic lag should be sought in the overall economic and development policy of the

country and the functioning of its economic system. Pointing out that 30 percent of all unemployed in Yugoslavia come from Serbia proper, mainly as a consequence of reduced volume of investments, and that development assistance for the underdeveloped and developing regions and other obligations toward the federation should be determined by the degree of development and material possibilities of each of the republics and provinces, Gligorijevic said that all this calls for the revision of all of Serbia's obligations and of the list of underdeveloped areas and the scope of assistance.

BOSNIA HERCEGOVINA SAWP OFFICIAL ADDRESSES RALLY

LD272221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Summary] Bileca, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- A traditional people's rally was held in Divin near Bileca today to commemorate 27 July, the day of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina. At the rally Muhamed Besic, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference, made a speech.

Besic started his speech by referring to the flame of uprising as the symbol of a small country at the center of Europe trampled on by the fascist boot, which, led by the Yugoslav Communist Party and Tito, refused to give in and the nations and nationalities which made enormous sacrifices. Besic emphasized the people's resolve to oppose the aggressor and overthrow the then-unpopular regime. He went on:

"In less than 40 years we have bridged centuries. The country in which economic misery, poverty, social injustice, deprivation of national rights, oppression, and religious intolerance prevailed has been left far behind us." In this connection Muhamed Besic also referred to attempts by individuals and groups to devalue all these achievements and turn back the wheel of history. Among these individuals and isolated groups are those who quite openly grieve for bourgeois parties, wanting them to be revived again out of nowhere and to begin, to make mutual deals about the division of power, just as they did on the eve of the war.

"In line with their professional orientations, some of these individuals are duty-bound to search for truths. Yet they morally trip each other up by engaging in deceptions. However, our working class and all citizens answer them with even more consistent and resolute struggle for the progress of our society along Tito's course of strengthening socialist self-managing relations, equality, brotherhood and unity, and our nonaligned foreign policy," Muhamed Besic, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference, said at today's large people's rally of the people of Hercegovina in Divin near Bileca.

BRIEFS

BREAD PRICE RISES IN BELGRADE -- Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Beginning 1 August, bread in Belgrade will cost 24.5 percent more. Instead of the present price of 29.75 dinars, it will cost 37 dinars. This price refers to the usual or standard types of white, half-brown and half-white bread. Special kinds of bread and rolls will go up by 20 percent on the same date. From the price of every 1 kilogram of bread, 1.50 dinars will be set aside to cover the differences in the rate of exchange for wheat imported in the past 3 years. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 30 Jul 84 LD]

SMUGGLING NETWORK EXPOSED -- Pula, July 30 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav security organs have exposed an international network which smuggled some 600 kilogrammes of gold and silver objects into the country for the smugglers planned to collect 420 million lire and 73,000 German marks. It has been established that the smuggled gold and silver originated in Trieste and was placed in filigree jewellery shops in the central Adriatic. Experts believe that the "silver connection" between Trieste and Yugoslavia has been operating since 1979. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 30 Jul 84 LD]